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Vol. XIX. SA. STEVENS, EDITOR. FRANKLIN RAND, AGENT.

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BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1848.

OFFICE, No. 7 CORNHILL. } No. 30.

For the Herald and Journal.

MARY AT THE TOMB OF CHRIST.

Lav low on Calvary's brow. Night's sombre vestment wrapp'd the silent vale Of marmaring Kedron, and the leaves and flowers Of sall Gethsemane droop'd heavily with dew. All, all was still, save when a plaintive gush Of melody from some lone warbler broke The holy hush, or voice of sighing winds Pass'd like a spirit's whisper.

Had pass'd the western sapphire gates of heaven, And other watchers look'd from their pale shrines Upon the slumbers of a guilty world. Sa fness was in their hearts-the chosen band, Who at the foot of the sad, bloody cross Wept for the human-piercing not the veil That hid the glories of the Savior's death From their dim vision—and at early dawn, With a sweet offering they sought the tomb Where their dear Lord was buried-but behold ! The stone that sealed the sepulchre was moved, And angel sentinels the watchers were

And Mary, coming to the open tomb, Wept when she saw not Jesus whom she loved, Knowing not He was risen, till the voice Of heaven's visitant waked in her soul A bright remembrance of the promise given That the should rise, and heavenly mansions make

S feer and sweeter than molian sounds At evening gushing o'er some water clear, The foun ain of her troubled soul had pass'd, And husbed its murmura.

Who at the cross with wild petitions kneel, Let His sweet tones like angel whispers bring

Kennebunkport, July 8, 1848.

ST. SIMONIANISM-FOURIERISM.

Par Louis REYBAUD. Paris, 1840.

3. Lettres au Peuple. Par George SAND. Paris, 1848.

5. Louis Blanc on the Working Classes, with

That the set of opinions brought forth into of humanity itself.

ke any vet known.

communist doctrines, and to collect such facts as may tend to show of physiological science.

property, Saint-Simon began life from a himself justified in concluding that, in having the what lower elevation than that to which made those principles fully his own, he had takname entitled him. After having received en in the entire essence of all contemporary general education under D'Alembert, and thought of the world. masters, he followed the course usual at To the mass of formal or theoretical knowl-

of his family, Saint-Simon, even in early youth, was buoyed up by a persuasion that he was to to interest the viceroy in a scheme for uniting the two oceans by rendering navigable the river Partido, he was glad to return to France. Here, in the enjoyment of the rank of colonel, which was at that time conferred on young noblemen as an honorary sinecure, he continued to live at court without seeking any opportunity of active service. "My vocation," he says, "was not to be a soldier; I was inclined to a mode of activity quite different, and, I may say, opposite. To study the march of the human spirit, in order, eventually, to labor for the advancement of civilization; such was the end which I proposed

In 1785, having been left his own master by his father's death two years before, he visited Holland; and in the following year he went to Spain. Availing himself there of the influence which his position afforded, he pressed on public notice various projects of a practical character. One of these, concerted between him and Cabarrus, then Director of the Bank of St. Charles, afterwards Minister of Finance, was a project for uniting Madrid with the sea, by means of a canal. This scheme failed for want of encourment from the Spanish Government; in another scheme, however, for establishing a system of stage-coaches in Andalusia—the first experiment of the kind in Spain-he was more successful. In these attempts at improvement in a foreign country, one sees that passion for rectification at all times and places which is the genuine characteristic o, those whom the world call reformers. What Saint-Simon attempted on a small scale in Spain, the celebrated Count Rumford accomplished on a much larger, in Bavaria. Both were men of the same stamp. In Saint-Simon, however, as was proved by his subsequent career, the passion for rectification was infinitely deeper and more frantic than in Count Rumford. Beginning with proposals for con-structing canals, and establishing systems of diligences for the benefit of provincial traffic, it was to go on increasing by exercise, and becoming more and more conscious of itself, until at length it was to go on increasing by exercise, and becoming more and more conscious of itself, a Refutation of his destructive Plan. By until at length it was to grapple expressly, daringly, and even ostentatiously, with the wrongs

action by the recent revolution in France is Saint-Simon returned to his native country in something totally different from the now com-mon-place republicanism with which the revolu-great revolution. He took no part, he says, in tion of 1789 deluged Europe, must already be the stirring events which followed, but stood by afficiently clear to all who have paid any at- as a mere spectator. Nobleman as he was, his tention to the accounts that have been reaching sympathies were probably more with the republicant than with the royalists in the struggle.

This, indeed, is what any well-instructed At all events, bent on schemes of his own, his person will have been prepared to expect. It interest in which was stronger than any aristohas never yet been seen that any great social cratic regrets of the hour, he did not hesitate in in the mind of society since the last epoch of a fiscated national lands from the revolutionary nature, and which, seizing the current Government. The funds were to be employed pring forth into expanded activity, dominate and a great industrial establishment;" but over the crisis, and give it its special significance when, after the fall of Robespierre, the property and character. If, then, this new revolution in was at length realized, this project was frus-France be, as the fears of some, the hopes of trated by a quarrel between him and his partothers, and the anxieties of all bespeak it -nay, ner, which ended in his accepting from the latas its train of already achieved consequences ter the net sum of 144,000 livres (£6,800) in proves it to be - a real crisis for all Europe; it lieu of all his claims. This took place in 1797. follows, according to all analogy, that it con- "Pecuniarily," said Saint-Simon, commenting tains new seeds, and that the condition of socie- on the transaction afterwards, "I was the dupe

Upon his little fortune of £6,800 as a basis. Wast, then, are the new seeds contained in this turd, or as it is now customary, in conto build a vast life! His passion for a career tempt of the transactions of July, 1830, to say, had begun to assume a more definite shape. To his second French revolution? A mighty ques- lead mankind into a new path of activity, the ion, which the future alone can fully answer, nature of which, however, he could as yet only but in connection with which one or two things faintly indicate to himself by the descriptive admy even now he said! It is always possible to jective of "physico-political," applied to it by something regarding the direction which a anticipation—this seemed an enterprise worthy

at are the speculations abroad in society at | But, first, he must qualify himself for his the time, and which, possessing the leading great task by a course of universal education. minds, are likely, to some extent at least, to be Of this education the first part must be techniembodied in the new system of things. What, cal and theoretical; that is, he must first thorthen, are the ideas at present most powerful in oughly acquire and master all those contemporary the min' of the French nation?—the ideas, that scientific generalities in which the entire knowls, which engage in a special manner its most edge of the race was condensed and formulized ative intellects, and are by them most sedu- True, he is no longer young; "his brain has lost ously diffused among the people? To this its malleability;" still, as being rich and resolute. estion a partial answer has already been fur- he possesses advantages on the other side; nor shed in the frequent, but somewhat blind, al- in the mind of an old pupil of D'Alembert could sions in our newspapers to "communism," the necessary elementary notions be entirely &c., as being now wanting. Accordingly, taking up his residence ery prevalent in French society, and as having near the Ecole Polytechnique, and cultivating, aples among the very men who have acted on purpose, the intimate personal acquaintance the most prominent part in the revolution. On of the professors, he devoted his whole attenexamining more closely, it is found that in these tion for three years, according to his own methhewspaper allusions the word "communism" is ods and convenience, and with all the appliances ased as a vague designation for a variety of po- that money could purchase, to the study of the atical and social theories now abroad in France, physical sciences-mathematics, astronomy, genall of them characterized, it would appear, by a eral physics, and chemistry. Satisfied with his chement repugnance, in some cases intellectual, progress in these, he removed in 1801 to the mothers sentimental, to the doctrines of Adam neighborhood of the Ecole de Medecine, in ormith and Malthus, and all of them aiming at a der, in a similar manner, to add to his stock of grand result, which they term "the re-organi- ideas regarding inorganic nature, all the general zation of labor," and sometimes also, more generally, "the re-organization of society." To expound the more remarkable of these theories, and to call and to call

how far they are likely to affect the course of Having thus imbibed and made his own events in France, are the objects of the present the contemporary scientific thought of France, it was necessary for him, according to his plan, It is now upwards of thirty years since Claude- to visit England and Germany, lest, in either Henri, Comte de Saint-Simon, began to promul- country, any ideas should be lurking, of decided gate in France those views which have since be- European value, although France had not recogone so famous under the name of Saint-Simo- nized them. He was disappointed. "From nism. Born in Paris, the 17th October, 1760, England," he says, "I brought back the cerof a family one of the most distinguished of the tainty, that its inhabitants were not directing French noblesse, and which traced its de- their scientific labors to any general end, and the Charlemagne, through the Counts de had at that time no new capital idea on hand." remaindois, Saint-Simon inherited, as much as The Germans, on the other hand, he "surprised in the midst of their mystical philosophy—the which high position of all general spieces." Thus, ich high pedigree confers. His grandfather, true infant-stage of all general science." Duc de Saint-Simon, was one of the most seeing that the two great Teutonic countries ted of those aristocratic figures that moved so could furnish him with no idea out of the circle defully in the court of Louis XIV. His of fundamental scientific principles, which had been accessible to him in France, he considered

at time for young Frenchmen of family, and edge which Saint-Simon had acquired by his the year 1777 joined the army which was method of systematic contact with all those of tent by Louis XVI. to assist the American his contemporaries who made thinking or gener-

play a great part in the world. When he was of the whole range of human idiosyncrasies and antecedent to all activity, and demanding exin his 17th year his servant was instructed to emotions. Now as the former portion of his plicitly its own verification. awake him every morning with these words—
"Levez-vous, Monsieur le Comte, vous avez de could only be compassed by experimentation; grandes choses a faire." For a young French-man bent on "grandes choses," America was fic purposes of all those situations in which any scarcely the field; and after having served un- new set of feelings could be obtained. He reder Washington and Bouille, as well as travelled solved, therefore to lead for several years a life in a private capacity in various parts of the con-tinent, especially in Mexico, where he attempted by his previous course of universal study he had

the experience of years was crushed into a short themselves in our villages and towns. space; even old age was artificially realized by I have received in quent calls to visit these nedicaments; and, that the loathsome might not be wanting, this enthusiast for the univer-

licensed over the whole earth? egotism, an almost oriental belief that somehow or other he was about to accomplish a direct the heart, open the hand, and brighten the genlangents against the British crown.

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ness and eccentricity which was characteristic else before he could regard his training as com- heat and fever of incessant action among their tance to respond to his calls for liberality is hosplete. This was experience, properly so called; fellows; but rarely, as in Saint-Simon, has it tile to his entire nature, and merits his indignation and curse. No wonder so little of the pure love of God is enjoyed and exhibited by his people, when such an intimate, and almost inseparable union binds them and their wealth together. "The friendship of the world is the

enmity of God."

ly-minded ambition. Why this untiring strug-

gling among the lower class, or classes? Evident-

ly they "love the world and the things thereof,"

and are resolved not to rest till their covetous

ly deceived by this delusive and blinding evil;

little difference between the church and the

world. I cannot see but that professors toil as

professors. Nor can I see that as a general

thing, church members are less anxious to dis-

pose of their products at a high price, and pur-

chase their various bills at a low estimate, than

common sinners. All seem to be equally anx-

ious. Christians, however, have a right to the

market, but should Christians be sordidly anx-

ious? Does not this indication of covetousness

in the church, develope also a fearful state of ir-

religion? With this anxiety for wealth, is there

no stealing of time from the closet retirement?

None from family devotion? None from the pi-

ous education of children? None from search-

ing the scriptures? Does it keep none from the

house of the Lord? Does it cause none to neg-

lect their own souls, and the souls of their neigh-

bors and friends? Does not indulgence in this

worldly mindedness cause a criminal neglect of

the capacity to enjoy pure happiness, and the

powers of instrumentality for personal usefulness? While this unholy spell binds the church,

her talents in no respect can be developed.

Who of our Sampsons will rise up and slay this

For the Herald and Journal.

CALVINISM-INFANT DAMNATION.

BR. STEVENS :- I perceive there is a rather

severe controversy in progress in some of the

religious journals, on a question of fact,-" Have

the Calvinists of New England taught the doc-

trine of infant damnation?' On the part of

ence of other testimony, we should infer that

uch a doctrine had never been taught in this

He says: "I am aware that Calvinists are

represented as believing and teaching the mon-

trous doctrine that infants are damned, and that

ell is doubtless paved with their bones. But

naving passed the age of fifty, and being con-

versant for thirty years with the most approved

Calvinistic divines in New England, and in the

niddle, and southern, and western States, I

nust say that I have never seen or heard of any

book which contained such a sentiment, nor

man, minister, or layman, who believed or

taught it. And I feel authorized to say, that

Calvinists, as a body, are as far from teaching

the doctrine of infant damnation, as any who

This testimony is undoubtedly sincere, but

I have not had the experience of a half a cen-

of knowing the opinions of approved Calvinis-

tic divines, yet I have heard of those who be-

ieved and preached the offensive doctrine. I

thought the authority undoubted; still there

may have been a mistake. To err is human,

and I will not rely too much upon hearsay tes-

But that such a doctrine has been circulated in

For the last eighteen years I have had in my

habit of considering this book a legitimate mem-

In this book I find the following stanzas, in

"Then to the Bar, all they drew near

who died in infancy, And never had or good or bad

effected personally; But from the womb unto the tomb

Here follow the plea of the infants and the

"You sinners, and such a share

as sinners may expect, Buch you shall have; for I do save

None but my own elect. Yet to compare your sin with their

who lived a longer time, I do confess yours is much less,

were straightway carried, (Or at least e'er they transgrest)

alsely accuse them."

Annapolis, Ohio, June, 1848.

D. S. WELLING.

of highest theoretic generality attained by the vor of France. This is confessedly a country

evening-parties followed each other, says his and furnish the means for the immediate occupabiographer, in rapid succession; every new situ- tion of this important field. But at the same ation that money could create was devised and time let it not be forgotten that hundreds of prepared; good and evil were confounded; French Canadians languish and die at our very play, discussion, debauch, were alike gone into; doors. Every week they come and scatter

sal, would inoculate himself with prevalent con- at present. I have not the means nor the time. knowledge of all human theories and practices; But few, however, can read. Sunday Schools even creating situations that do not exist; and, viting me to visit the French within their

Webster, July 14.

The great evil of covetousness exists, and it premely despicable. But if this man is under exists in the church. In the same proportion of the direction of theoretical philosophy; if the worldly mindedness, is the moral feebleness of object of his researches is to lay down the true her energy, and the limited sphere and force of line of demarcation which ought to separate ac- her power. I am safe in the declaration, that tions, and class them into good and bad; if he the great opiate on the activity of the church is curing those maladies of the human intelligence fearfully obstructs her speed, the race she runs, which cause us to follow paths that lead us and very much hinders her chances of victory in away from happiness; then I say, This man the conquest of the world. And never will the conduct him necessarily to the highest virtue." and divine institution, until her hoarded wealth If comment were necessary on this sweeping be dragged from its coffers and scattered every sion, characteristic of the Utilitarian Philosophy of light. May I not prudently say, that the which it involves, of the two distinct categories ministers of the sanctuary have been, and are of the Quid est and the Quid oportet: the lat- greatly remiss in not bearing more positive tes-

doctrine," is the maxim directly antagonistic. indications of this evil as it exists in the church. Besides, what becomes of the so-called poetic 3. Another indication of the existence and faculty, if thus, in order to know a thing, we prevalence of this evil, is very apparent in the must actually go into the midst of it, with hands, reluctance with which the people mostly contribeyes, and feet? If this poetic faculty is not a ute to purposes of benevolence. What can hallucination, what is it but that Shakespearian cause this reluctance but narrowness of mind on something implanted in a man, by which, living this subject? If the ardency of the love the strongly his own simple course, chalked out for people bear to their gold be not the cause of him by his native impulses and his felt duties, their unwillingness to part with it, what then is he can yet keep company with kings, knaves, the cause? Friends are always slow to sepa heroes, and dead men, and walk wind-like all- rate. They are pained to utter the parting word, farewell. They accordingly delay the cause of The prescribed course of experimentation their pain to the last moment. Now is this not ended about the year 1807, when, having spent emphatically true of the parting of most profesall his money, Saint-Simon found himself, at the sors and their long loved friend, shining gold? age of forty-seven, in a condition of abject pov- Do they not give it up in convulsive agony, and erty. This, too, however, was experience; and, grasp it to the last with the utmost cordiality? in order to earn his bread, the grandson of the See how tender our congregations are on the proudest courtier of Louis XIV. did not refuse question of giving. See, when a collection is the post of clerk in a Mont de Piete, or Govern- announced for a charity that thrills the benevoment pawnbroking establishment, which, with a lent minds of angels with native and sweet emosalary of 1,000 francs (£40) a year, was offered tions, what uneasiness agitates the crowd him in 1808 by the Comte de Segur, to whom What dark clouds settle down on the iron counhe had applied for some situation. In this post tenances of many devout worshippers! What he continued for about six months, after which repulsive thoughts roam through their minds he was indebted for lodging and subsistence to How prolific in unholy excuses! See with what the charity of a former acquaintance named earnest entreaty, and begging fury the solicitor Diard. On Diard's death, in 1812, he was is compelled to attack their purses and pockets

> But unto you I shall allow The glorious King thus answering, they cease, and plead no longer; There can be no mistaking the import of these extracts. They inculcate the doctrine of infant

damnation, and are based upon the old platform of unconditional election and reprobation. The book is in a quaint style, but it should not be inferred from that, that the author or the book was of small reputation. Mr. Wigglesworth was in early life a Fellow and Tutor in Harvard College. Afterwards he was a minister of the Gospel for nearly fifty years in the

he was highly honored by the State at different times, and his writings were in good repute. Dr. Cotten Mather, speaking of his composures, says, they had their acceptance and advantage; he refers especially to the one from which we have made the above extracts, remarking that "one of them, the Day of Doom, which has 4. But another phasis of this monstrous evil been often reprinted in both Englands, may per-haps find our children till the Day itself shall is, the anxiety of professors about the world

> There were seven editions of this book published in this country. The last was issued in

> Boston in the year 1828.
>
> I have scribbled these few lines, not for the sake of controversy, for I have no taste for it; nor to prove that those who now call themselves Calvinists believe and teach as the high Calvinists once did, for I rejoice in the hope that they do not; but to bring out a fact to ald my Bap-tist brother, who I thought had been rather severely handled in this controversy; not, however, by Dr. Beecher, but by some of the editors.

And I will add the suggestion, that one cannot well conceive how such a book as the Day of Doom could have passed through seven editions, and how both the book and the author could have received the high praise of Cotton Mather, when nobody believed or taught the doctrine of infant damnation. It is possible, yea, certain, that all this has escaped the notice of Dr. Beecher, although the last edition was published while he was a pastor in this city. Surely we may infer that other cases have been overlooked or forgotten, and we should learn to allow the testimony of others till we have PROOF slavishly in their hard wrought mines as nonto the contrary.

D. S. KING.

THE TRIAL SERMON.

Some contemporery tells the following truthful anecdote, which felicitously hits off a large class of hearers in almost every religious congregation. At a village church, a new minister had just made his debut, who chanced to be more remarkable for simple eloquence and perspicuity than his predecessor. After the sermon there was the usual gathering of deacons, when the following dialogue ensued:

"Well, Mr. Squint, what do you think of the new dominie?" (This is the name by which the Reformed Dutch designate their ministers.) "Why, Mr. Twist, I can't say he pleased me, that is, he warn't what one might have expected; indeed, I don't know but I might say I was disappointed a leetle!"

"That's just what I should have said, Mr. Twist. I don't know, but he's all failing; I've heered preachers in my day, and not a few neither; the fact is, the village is waking up, we must have larnin'-why, the dominie's sermon was so plain, I understood every word of it. There was no larnin' in it; now the dominie down the river preaches crack sermons, such as would take you all the week to find out what his meaning was-his discourses are so larned." You've hit it, neighbor, 'zactly. I don't think he knows much, and always did think so.

Good morning." So it is, adds the writer. If the minister astounds his hearers with mysteries he himself knows nothing about, the fool is pleased, while

Gospel plain. Some persons painfully remind Among others, the testimony of the venerable Schoolmaster. The lines may be requoted: Or. Beecher is adduced, from which, in the ab-

" While words of learned length and thundering sound, Amazed the gazing rustics ranged around; And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew That one small head could carry all he knew."

A letter writer who strolled into a Pawn Broker's shop in New York, describes a scene

"We noticed among the group an interesting girl, about seventeen years of age, in faded, yet deep mourning. There was an expression o anxious melancholy upon her pale and beautiful countenance, which riveted our attention. She was not among those who were bidding, but was undoubtedly waiting until some article was offered which she was desirous of possessing. At length the auctioneer offered a miniature and locket. The pale girl started, and rushing towards the counter, exclaimed in a voice of deep anguish-

'Oh! don't, don't sell them, sir; for mercy's sake keep them a little while longer. I shall be able to redeem them. I shall, indeed."
"What is bid for them?" continued the auctioneer.

"Do not bid!" almost shrieked the girl. "I had to pawn them to get bread for my little sister; it is my mother's miniature and my mother's hair which that locket contains-my poor, dear mother, who gave it to me when she was dying. Oh! do not sell it-pray don't."

It is impossible to describe the sensation produced by this appeal among that assemblage. There was not a solitary bid for the articles: but we saw an elderly gentleman in the simple garb of a Quaker, go to the desk, and in a few minutes afterwards we saw that pale girl press his hand to her lips, and after eagerly kissing something which he handed to her, she rushed

FEIGNING DEATH AND DYING.

The Gazette de Lyons published the following fact: it happened at Chenas, not far from Lyons. A rich widow, without children, had promised to make her will in favor of her neice. The aunt fell sick, and the niece, as much through attachment as interest, lavished upon her the tenderest as well as the most assiduous cares; however, the aunt died without making a will. The niece was in despair for the loss of her friend and her hopes. She went around, told her story, and asked what could be done. Her perfidious counsellors engaged her to play the old trick of hiding the death, and placing herself in bed, calling for a notary and witnesses, and dictating a convenient testament. She did her part well, and it succeeded wonderfully in a room that was partially darkened. The young girl, sunk in a pillow and curtains, pronounced with a feeble and broken voice, the last will and testament of the aunt; the notary wrote, and the victory was nearly sure, when one of the witnesses, who knew a little more than the others, declared he would sign no such act; for that the pretended testatrix had been dead for several hours, and he would not be the accomplice of a like deception. The unhappy niece, confounded and overwhelmed, could not support the idea of the consequent shame and punishment of her guilt, and she suddenly expired. She was buried at the same time with her aunt.

Twas morning-and a silvery wreath of mist

One by one bright Hesper's golden train At the first resurrection.

Fell that loved voice on Mary's listening ear.

Oh, ye sorrowing ones,

1. Etudes sur les Reformateurs Contemporains. 2. Organization du Travail. Par Louis Blanc. Paris, 1839. Cinquieme edition, Aug-

4. The NATIONAL-French Newspaper. March,

JAMES WARD. London, 1848.

which it will ultimately evolve, will be un- of Redern." ditical movement will assume, by observing of his toil.

ters and Booksellers, No. nd, a large assortment of Books and Stationery. Al-Book Concern, New York AT THE CHEAP a first rate assortment of partments, and their orders book published in the Uni-CHARLES WAITE. KS FOR SALE VERY HE SUBSCRIBER IS

that is, the actual realization in his own person been seen existing as a purely intuitive egotism.

For the Herald and Journal. "MISSION TO FRANCE." by his previous course of universal study he had has sounded. We have had our sympathies

break down the limitations which circled him in as a nobleman and a Frenchman, fraternize emoneds the Gospel. This alone will give her a tionally with all sorts of men, and be able at rock on which to found her liberal institutions last to come forth a genuine epitome of all hu-man sensation.

She struggles nobly for freedom, and has strug-gled for the last fifty years. But the coils of the His first experiment-confessed by himself to old serpent, Romanism, have prevented the dehave been such—was that of marriage. The velopment of her strength. She is destined lady he chose for his wife was Mademoiselle de for freedom, and must soon be free. The circu-Champgrand, the daughter of one of his com- lation of the Bible and the pervading of the panions in arms during the American war. "1 Gospel, will materially aid her. But aside from wished to use marriage," he says, as a means this, think of the millions of her population dyfor studying the savants; a thing which appeared ing for want of the bread of life. An Amerito me necessary for the execution of my enter-

prise; for, in order to improve the organization ject! France loves, nay, venerates America ly to know well the situation of human knowl- There is no jealousy, no prejudice against them. edge; it is necessary, also, to seize the effect which the cultivation of science produces on those who devote themselves to it; it is necestary. sary to appreciate the influence which this occu- One, did I say; why not a score? The last pation exercises over their passions, over their Christian Advocate and Journal has made an spirit, over the ensemble of their moral constitu- appeal in behalf of such a mission. Fifty doltion, and over its separate parts." The matri-monial relation seems, in the case of Saint-Si-New England alone can make out the requisite mon, to have resented the indignity thus put amount to commence with. Let the churches upon it. After a few years he and his wife in Boston, Lynn, Lowell, Providence, New Bed-

tagious diseases. It was probably when theorizing retrospectively on this period of his life that Saint-Simon afterwards drew up the following scheme of what he conceived to be a ful or to accomplish much of any thing, a labormodel human existence:-"First, To spend er wholly devoted to this work should be apone's vigorous youth in a manner the most pointed. It is an interesting field. Some listen original and active possible; 2dly, To gain a with interest. Others solicit Bibles and tracts odly. To mingle with all classes of society, might profitably be established among them. placing one's self in all possible situations, and To those brethren who have written to me inthly, To spend one's old age in resuming one's observations and in establishing principles."

With regard to the violation of established

bounds, I return thanks, and as soon as possible I will do it.

While, then, we think of France, and act at crisis was a mere repetition of that which preceded it. Always, in every germs, who acquaintance he had made in volved new principles, new germs, new principles, new germs, accumulated by the control of the control o reckless experimentation prescribed by this sheme, he observes characteristically, "If I see them speedy help.

The was prevalent only some long of life all around us, and send since, while the other would have us believe the charge a "wanton calumny." opportunity—if indeed they have not created it on his part in founding "a great scientific school, a man who is not launched on the career of general science frequenting houses of play and debauch, and not shunning with the most scrupugare the society of persons of notorious immorality, I say, Behold a man going to perdition; he is born under an evil star; the habits which he is contracting will debase him in his own eyes, and will, consequently, render him su-

> is compelling himself to discover the means for her love of the world. This mountain incubus runs the career of vice in a direction which will church fully answer the end of her organization doctrine, one might point out the vicious confu- where for the promotion of truth and the spread

ter, through the transitionary equivalent of the timony against this robber sin. The example of Quid prodest, being reduced to a mere depart- the pious clergyman who preached once a month ment of the former, and so made amenable to to his people on some indication of covetousness, the ordinary method of scientific induction; a and the ways and means of doing good with method, according to which, the universal moral money, is worthy of our imitation as far as praclaw would be a mere generalization from the ticable, and would soon be followed with simila mass of the accumulated past experience of our results, as in the vast liberality of his people. race—European, Asiatic, African, and American. "Do the law, and thou shalt know the these papers, which is to call attention to the

with bread and water for his only fare, he was ten to the dull, monotonous sound of numerous ishing within him, under the form of a French cheerfulness and pleasure, and a holy ambition

and consequent effort to grow rich. This anx-BR. STEVENS:-At length the joyful note iety is not the dread of starvation among the really poor, but it is the covetous restlessness of digested the whole mass of known scientific awakened in behalf of China, Africa, Oregon the upper and middle classes of monied men truths, and as it were placed himself at the point and South America, but no direct appeal in fato maintain and increase their earthly possessions, and the struggling feverishness of a still race, so now, by this other method, he might now opened by the mysterious hand of God, for lower class, to rise to a position of plenty and splendor. Why this covetous restlessness among the richer classes? Because they desire to increase in goods, and are dissatisfied because they have not achieved the object of their worldwish or desire is gratified. But they are equalfor the acquisition of wealth on this principle but increases the demand, and goads on the anxious pursuer after the still distant object. Hence they are always devoured by care, and of the scientific system, it is not sufficient mere- An American would be welcome on her soil. continually too poor to give. While there are many prominent and less conspicuous exceptions to this state of general defection, there is

were separated by a divorce procured by mutual ford and elsewhere, take up this matter. Nevconsent. Childless by the first marriage, Mad- er, seemingly, was there a more opportune peame de Saint-Simon soon afterwards contracted riod to begin such a work. Young men of New England, France looks to you for assistance in Both during and after his marriage, Saint-Si- her efforts to admit the light of truth within her mon continued to pursue, in the most indefati- extensive territories. Shall she look in vain? gable manner, his prescribed career of experi- No, I seem to hear you say. Begin immediatementation. Balls, dinners, and experimental ly your efforts. Second the proposition made,

C. S. MACREADING.

For the Herald and Journal. A GREAT EVIL IN THE CHURCH.

like other negative testimony, does not prove the absence of such teaching. tury, or so good an opportunity as some others

print, there can be no manner of doubt. library the "Day of Doom," by Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, of Malden. I have been in the ber of the Calvinistic family-a regular offspring of Calvinism as it was. reference to "reprobate infants: "argument of the judge, which I omit on account of their length; then comes the sentence of these same reprobatesagain thrown adrift upon Paris. Living in the in order to avoid defeat in obtaining aid for the most miserable manner, often without fire, and benevolent cause he advocates! And then lisyet upheld, he says, "by his passion for science, coppers as they plunge from pernurious hands and his desire peaceably to terminate the terri-ble crisis in which European society is involved." and hear the tinny, musical chink of the dear Strange spectacle in modern times, a man living little fip, as it occasionally mingles its delicate on, solitary and poor, in a wretched metropoli- note with the baser sounds of the chief instrutan lodging-not maturing a specific scientific ment of benevolent enterprise on such occasions! discovery, perfecting a mechanical invention, or Oh, I blush to know that these indications of completing a literary work, for any of which covetousness are so universal. If it were not there were not wanting precedents; but nour- so, an occasion to give would be hailed with

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1848.

THE METHODIST MINISTRY.

ITS VARIOUS CLASSES, WANTS, LIABILITIES, &C.

We seldom say anything on the peculiar function of our ministerial brethren, believing as we do that they are better able to appreciate their responsibilities than we are to describe them. But we wish to submit a few familiar remarks on the different classes of our pastorship, their respective circumstances, liabilities, &c. Our ministry may be comprehended in three general classes. The first, and we will say the most important, includes the mass of our itinerant laborers, from mediocrity downward. As a whole, we believe a more interesting body of pastors can hardly be found in Christendom than this section of the Methodist ministry. It consists, generally, of men drawn from the humbler pursuits of life, whose theology is derived chiefly from their personal experience and their personal study of the Scriptures. They form a substantial, effective, zealous, and most productive body of moral laborers. They have wrought mostly the great work of Methodism in the land. There are two or three circumstances pertaining this class which

From the manner in which their numbers are replenished there can be but little hope of their progressive adaptation to the changing wants of the times; called directly, as they have usually been, from the plough or workshop, and their subsequent time being crowded with pastoral labors, how can it be expected that they can improve themselves correspondently with the great intellectual demands of their office and the age? Hence, notwithstanding they form the most substantial and noble portion of our ministry, achieving the hardest labors and the greatest good, yet, generally speaking, they toil through their lives without the support and without that species of secondary, but very important influence which education always guarantees even to moderate natural abilities. In the earlier periods of the church and the country, the extensive circuits (allowing the same discourses to be repeated through six weeks or two months) and the less advanced, or at least less fastidious intelligence of the community, obviated many of the difficulties which now press heavily upon this portion of our brethren; but the division and subdivision of the field into petty stations, and the universal sectarian competition of the day, reduce them to the necessity of almost insupportable labor, in the study, to make up the deficiency of their education combined with unremitting toil in the church to prevent the inroads of proselyting competitors. Three 1. Many sink under their burdens. We have

startling amount of broken constitutions, a surprising and growing list of superannuated men.

2. Many locate. Any one who will trace through the alphabetical list appended to the last vol. of Bangs' History of the Church, will be astonished at the proportion of locations.

3. The great proportion of locations renders a pro cess of continued recruiting necessary; hence our ministry is the most juvenile in the land, perhaps the world. Look over any of our Conferences assembled, and you will be struck with this fact. About the time that our preachers begin to ripen into vigorous maturity of age and character, they generally retire to the local ranks. What are the remedies? There are several.

1. We must follow the example of our English brethren, who provide a preliminary literary training for their candidates, thus saving them from the subsequent excess of study which ruins the health of so many of our men. New England is making this provision with encouraging success.

2. We must improve our means of support. The literary improvement just mentioned will tend more an any thing else to secure this; an educated min istry will always find a support among an intelligent population.

3. These improvements will prevent the almost general custom (for such it must be called) of locating, and thus secure to us the ripened experience and vigor of a strong middle aged ministry.

Another class of our ministry, but much more lim ited than the above, consists of men of rare natural genius or unusual acquirements: the great men of the church, who are by consequence generally the popular men of the pulpit. In England such men as Benson, Clarke, Watson, Newton, and Bunting, have stood thus, paramount to the average grade; in this country Summerfield, Fisk, Ruter, Emory, Olin, Durbin and not a few others, have taken a similar rank. A truly great man is a great gift of God to a community, and the moral power with which great talents invests a good man is one of the sublimest attributes to be found out of heaven. We remark of this class,

1. That it has pleased God to favor our cause from the beginning with extraordinary examples of such guiding minds. The Wesleys, Fletcher, Coke, As bury, and those above named, with others of similar character, have stood prominently on the watch-tower of our Zion through all her struggles down to the present day. We doubt indeed it any other church in this country has possessed such a series of truly remarkable preachers as has distinguished our short history. There is something in the genius of Methodism adapted to develope really great capacities into gigantic dimensions.

2. This class of our laborers has been remarkably characterized by purity of character and great devotion to our cause; what men have been more so than those above named? With few exceptions we have been saved from that severest curse, the blighting influence of great but perverted talents.

3. The church has always fully recognized and duly honored such men. She has understood that genius and all great talents are God's choice benefactions to a people. Their brethren of the class first described, the average laborious and suffering mass, have generally and cordially sustained them, have opened wide the career of their usefulness, and assigned them gladly the prominent responsibilities to which pre-eminent talents are entitled by the natural right of their inherent adaptation to and providential design for them. In no church in the land can superior talents find freer scope and fuller respect and sympathy than in ours. Our economy, however rigorous, does not operate against the free play of talent; nay, its ever changing and distributive appropriation of the gifts of the ministry seems to us a mighty means of their invigoration and the enlargement of their field of use-

4. We would remark most emphatically, that the continued success of this important class of our ministerial brethren, and indeed the purity of the church itself to a great extent depend upon the maintenance by them of that personal and humble piety, devotion to our common cause, and simplicity of character-a which have marked so admirably the great leaders of our cause above named. These brethren generallamentable example of sophomorean superficiality competitions, and in this day of multiplied public ofing. Let these once pervert the leading men of the ers, have thoroughly alarmed many of its best clergychurch, and corruption will come in upon us like a flood. men and laymen. However attractive its altars might We hope it will not be misunderstood, when we say once have been, we cannot understand how a con- time to the public.

Devald and Journal. this respect; that we conceive its chief danger to lie in this direction. God grant that our popular men may be distinguished by consecrated greatness, may be examples of the spirit of our fathers, preferring one

Zion's

another in honor and excelling in labors. There is another class of our fellow laborers of which we would speak with all possible respect. Having neither the chief defects nor the chief excellencies of the first class, they are likewise destitute of the intrinsic advantages of the truly great men of the ministry. We refer not to such as are of devoted and useful mediocrity, for these are included in the first class, but to those amiable, respectable, somewhat polished men, who hover between medioc rity and superiority without being decidedly assignable to either; a class not easily described, but easily recognisable by the reader. They are not unfrequently marked by excessive fastidiousness for appearances, manners and pulpit address; matters which the hearty laborer of the first class deems well enough, but not worthy of extraordinary attention amidst his struggling duties, and which the second class find to come about fully enough without much anxious attention. There are two sections in this class; the larger one consists of quite acceptable, instructive, and uniformly, though not over zealously devoted men. The smaller section is composed of men who have made a grand mistake in entering the ministry. Without extraordinary abilities, they are forever repining that they are not appreciated, as if it were possible for real ability to appeal long to public attention without being perceived. Their fine nerves are often shocked by the mal appropos, but well designed zeal of strong voiced or strong hearted worshippers. Their preaching, generally and finically nice, is sometimes noticeably superior, but their sermons on such occasions are very ant to be found in printed volumes by unreasonable priers into books; they see not in the unparalleled effectiveness of our itinerancy any compensations for its trying changes; disgusted in their refined sensibilities, they sometimes retreat from the hard conflict and slink away into in-

Dropping this sub-division and speaking of the third class as a whole, we remark:

glorious ease for life.

1. Their capital defect is that they fail to receive into their souls strongly and profoundly, the true idea, the characteristic spirit of Methodism. Whoever be comes imbued with the genius of Methodism, (i. e., "Christianity in earnest,") we care not what his tallents or tastes may be, will be made a strong, decided, large hearted man; he will love labor, will submit to self-sacrifice, will scorn cowardice, will sympathise with the neglected masses, and like Christ and the great spirits of the Apostolate, will rejoice to preach the Gospel to the poor. 2. The preaching of this class is liable to be of a

general character; to lose sight of those distinctive, life-giving peculiarities of our theology, which it has been our providential mission to revive-powerful faith, thorough and immediate conversion, the witness of the Spirit, entire sanctification, &c. No man can preach these powerful truths sincerely without becoming powerful himself. But the class of whom we speak do not generally preach them directly and pungently. They appear in no strong contrast with the clergymen of other churches who hold to no such decided views. The Methodist ministry has had its own peculiar character; its preaching has been in demonstration of the Spirit and of power: God forbid that it should ever lose its old conquering energy.

3. It is among this class that defections from ou

ministry into more respectable denominations (so considered) chiefly take place. The first described class are generally too earnest in the convictions of duty. and too little hopeful of acceptance elsewhere to think of such changes; the truly great men among us comprehend too well the capacity and glory of our mission to feel powerfully such temptations; very few of them have ever shown this recreant spirit. To the class we are now describing, the much that is repugnant in the practical details of a Methodist preacher's life, is not counterbalanced by a large comprension of the missionary greatness Christ and his apostles chose to preach among the poor, and the really great mind feels that its highest field of moral achievement is among the masses; but there are men occasionally found in our own ranks to whom this sort of taste appears quite a shocking mistake: respectability seeking men, whose nice sensibilities revolt at the rude but honest traits of the untutored multitude, and to whose refined thoughts, "genteel" and "respectable" congregations, and beautiful gothic temples, solemn liturgical services, snug parsonages and salaries, smacking of not only comfort, but petty luxury, are most blissful visions. What kind of apostles would such men have made had they lived in Christ's day? Would they have recognised "Jesus of Nazareth?" Would they have turued the "world upside down?" Alas,

But let us not bear down too hard upon them; to be tempted is not a sin, it is consent to temptation that renders us guilty. There is doubtless much plausibility and power in such temptations. Few of our preachers, perhaps, have not felt their fascination. Many have found themselves yielding, but have rallied heroically, and indentified themselves with poverty, suffering and toil for life, rather than turn recreants. Dr. Coke wished to unite himself and us all to another church. Richard Watson left the Wesleyans, but returned again regretting his error; Dr. Fisk had an early disposition to join the church to which most who leave our ministry go, but on experiencing the blessing of sanctification he wrote an emphatic expression of gratitude to God that he was never allowed to desert his Methodist brethren.

We admit that amidst our perilous toils and privations as Methodist preachers, these temptations (for such we soberly believe them to be) are very natural and alluring. We have learned this power by experience; in the first days of our ministry when failing in health, clogged with debt and oppressed with incessant labors, and when the church alluded to was vet uncorrupted by Pusevism, and did not even insist upon high prelatical notions on the part of the neo phyte—the thought of its refinement, its competence, the learned leisure and professional respectability of its clergy, its impressive ritual and its comparative orthodoxy, constrained in us some longing thoughts towards it; opportune to such thoughts were with us, as is usual with others, proselyting friends to open the way and argue down all scruples; they could prove to us general, and almost Methodistic orthodoxy; an imposing historical character, an unparalleled liturgy, a fair compromise on secondary and merely traditional pretensions, (otherwise now-a-days, however,) but when most other obstacles could be removed, or at least masked-there was always one which we think the respect due to a large, and the best portion of the Protestant world, as well as his self-respect, should render insurmountable to a right minded man, viz., that the candidate, however vener able and useful a clergyman he may have been, must belie his whole former clerical character and ordina simplicity always congenial with true greatness, tion, and by implication those also of his bretrhet and most other sects of Protestant Christendom, by submitting to a new probation and a re-ordination ly are the models imitated by our junior ministry, and This seems to us a grand scandal on the Chris it cannot be denied that some thus classed have set a tian world. There are other difficulties, and muci worse ones now-a-days, which did not formerly and fustian. Their position exposes them to mutual exist; the high-churchisms, the tendencies to Popery and the administrative corruptions which have been fices in the church to, ambitious aims and self-seek- developed in the favorite church of most of our desert-

of himself and his family.

and

Berald

4. We remark, further, that if the better sort in this the peculiarities of Methodism, and become more im- erick D. Allen, 42 Milk Street, Treasurer. bued with its effective spirit, they would find a cordial acceptance and a comfortable position in our work. There is unquestionably a definite sphere, daily en-larging for a similar class of laborers among us; but they that would occupy it, they in fact who would occupy any sphere among us-who would not be cast down and ground to powder by our potent machinery -must be made strong, if not by great abilities, at least by the genius, the spirit of our system. No man is fit to be a Methodist preacher who is unfit to and by the politeness of the warden were conducted be a hero or a martyr.

We have already prolonged this article too much

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

the statistical returns for the year .

Members,	89,401	being an	increase of	2
Itinerant preachers,	518	46	44	
Local preachers,	8,056	66	46	
Class leaders,	5,522	66	66	
Connexional chapels,	1,473	66	44	
Rented, and other places,	3,482	66	44	
Sunday Schools,	1,136	**	44	
Gratuitous teachers,	16,469	44	66	1
Sunday scholars,	87,273	44	44	3

Religious services in connexion with the Conferin the chapels and the open air.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.

We find in the Philadelphia Presbyterian the fol-

	1847.	
Synods in connexion with General Assem-		
bly,	22	
Presbyteries,	118	
Candidates for the Ministry,	343	
Licentiates,	231	
Ministers,	1713	
Churches,	2376	
During these years, there were		
Licensures,	82	
Ordinations,	64	
Installations,	72	
Pastoral relations dissolved,	52	
Churches received from other bodies,	44	
Ministers received from other denomina-		
tions,	15	
Ministers gone to other denominations,	7	
Members added to the Church on exam-		
ination,	7602	
Members added to the Church on certi-		
ficate,	5672	
Adults baptized,	1794	
Children baptized,	9342	
Whole number of communicants reported,	179,453	1
Amount contributed for religious purposes,	\$310,164.91	\$326

In 1839, the year after the great secession from the church, the whole number of ministers reported crease, \$202,783.08.

AN IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE.

A Missionary operation at large among Seamen April last, by Capt. T. V. Sullivan, formerly a ship-ally, strong marks of mental imbecility. There wer cause on the Western waters. The design of the mission is to supply an auxiliary missionary agency in aid of the religious and benevolent Institutions for Seamen existing in the city, and extend more widely the benefits thereof, to those for whom they were designed. Some progress has been made in the work. An Office has been opened, easy of access to mariners, at No. 8 Long Wharf, (opposite the Custom House,) and a printed Circular issued, setting forth the objects of the Mission, which is being extensively distributed among mariners. Vessels have been visited, and supplied with the Scriptures and religious tracts in different languages, and the larger class of vessels furnished with files of papers, miscellaneous and religious books, temperance and peace publications, obtained from a vatiety of sources. Religious conversation has been held with Seamen, and the Scriptures and religious tracts distributed. The sick have been sought out, and the destitute cared for and relieved. Interest has been awakened in behalf of the Bethels, the Homes, and the Savings Bank, by statements of fact in relation to these Institutions The observance of the Sabbath has been promoted. and the Sabbath Mauual circulated. The Missionary has found favor with those who have long labored in the Seamen's cause in this city, and is received by mariners with the respect and kindness that belong to his office. No difficulty is found to exist in obtaining vessels of every class for Bethel worship on the Sabbath, owners and shipmasters, with scarce an exception, favoring such efforts. The Sabbath meetings have frequently drawn together from fifty to a hundred or more persons, most of them seamen, whose demeanor has been respectful and sol-

But the good work cannot be carried on without aid. The first want may be stated as follows: The Mission contemplates among its principal objects the

generally; Hymn and Singing Books; Voyages, not be uninteresting.

Travels, Discoveries, History and Biography; MisMr. Sparks, in his Life and Writings of Washing-Travels, Discoveries, History and Biography; Miscellaneous Books of a moral, religious or instructive character: files of Religious, Temperance and other azines, and Pamphlets generally. It is believed that Mission. The following gentlemen act as a Provis- the public mind was like the shock of an earthquake, ional Committee, in connection with the Mission, and unexpected and astounding. Of the possibility of will hold themselves responsible for the judicial dis- such an issue no one had dreamed, and the expresbursement af all monies that may be given to sustain sions of surprise, as well as of disappointment, were the mission, and will report their doings from time to loud and universal."

Josiah Bacon, Marine Hospital, Chelsea. Clement 1755, with two regiments, both consisting of one prise on the march. He freely consulted Col. Wash ture from the bosom of an evangelical church into Drew, 8 Court Street. Aaron D. Breed, 166 Broad such a vicinage of Popery without risk to the safety Street. James Kettell, 75 Long Wharf. Christopher T. Bayley, Broad Street, William Blake, 47 Allen Street. Pliny Nickerson, 12 Commercial Wharf. class of our ministry would seek to appreciate more John Gove, Corner Ann and Barrett Streets. Fred-

CORRESPONDENCE.

TRIP TO BALTIMORE. Baltimore Penitentiary-Torrey-Convicts.

While at Baltimore we visited the Penitentiary,

through nearly all the apartments. He gave us at the same time several important items of but we conclude with a question which ought forever telligence. Here we gazed upon the spot where the to resound in the ears of Christ's ambassadors, " What unfortunate Torrey closed his earthly career. They shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world and spoke of him as a good man and true, and a man of unyielding integrity. There are about three hundred convicts in the prison, and only four of them sentenced for life. Thirty-two are females, with four or five small children, born in prison! The building This body commenced its twenty-ninth Confer- and entire accommodations certainly do honor to the ence on Wednesday, the 7th of June, in Leeds. The State of Maryland and the various officers in charge. greatest peace and harmony prevailed through the All is kept in good repair, cleanly, well ventillated, various sittings, and the reports from the different and looks to the comfort of the inmates. In their circuits evinced a state of increasing prosperity which prison discipline they have adopted the "congregate was deemed highly satisfactory, especially so, consid-system;" the convicts labor together in the same ering that the last year was one of great commercial room, from six to twelve or more, according to the depression. It appeared that the loss occasioned by size of the apartment. This seems to be less favoremigration, removals, and 1,336 deaths of members, able to their improvement in morals than the solitary had been more than made up. The following are system. When they are laboring alone, separate from each other, they have no opportunity of learn-2,606 ing each other's feats of wickedness; but if they mingle together, they form a kind of school where the novice soon becomes theoretically skillful in 142 criminal tactics. But where the individual is alone, shut up to his own cogitations, so that all he hears or sees is from the clergyman and those who seek his improvement, it is far more probable that all the ence were held in Leeds and the neighborhood, both designs of imprisonment will be secured. In the Penitentiary at Alleghany, (Penn.,) where they have adopted the "solitary system," I conversed with an intelligent criminal-a notorious burglar and pickpocket-who had been imprisoned five times before, and consequently had not a little experience under lowing statistics of the Presbyterian Church in the the different systems of prison discipline, and he stated, though under the sentence of ten years' soli-1848. tary confinement, that no criminal would be likely to improve in morals under the "congregate system." But to return to Baltimore. About one-half the convicts and colored persons, many of whom had spent their earlier days where the legislator had "fettered his subjects, in the disposal of the fruit of their toil," shut them out from the means of intelligence, and paralyzed their efforts for improvement. Others had emigrated from a land where all crimes are said to be 27 pardoned for money! And is it marvelous that under

to the clamors of vitiated propensities? Then look at the multiplying temptations set fore such men by the dealers in alcoholic poison, 192,022 which will qualify individuals for any work the devil wishes them to do. Oh, when will intemperance. slavery and Popery cease their work of death? Not as remaining, was 1,243; of churches, 1,823; and of one in ten of the convicts at Baltimore ever learned communicants, 128,043. The increase, therefore, of a trade, or could read or write their names, and ninethe church, in the eight years since, has been 560 tenths of them were led there by intemperate habits! ministers, 636 churches, and 63,979 communicants. In whose garments is found the blood of their souls? There has been also a like increase of candidates for Not one in an hundred had ever been pious, though the ministry. Then there were 198, now there are a few had professed piety since their imprisonment: 373. The amount then raised for religious purposes but the warden observed, there was little confidence was \$123,436.97; the past year, \$326,220.05. In- to be placed in their professions, as they were often made to invite a release from their confinement. One of them not long since related an interesting selig ious experience to a clergyman who visited him, and at the close of his remarks, added, "don't you think I ought to be pardoned out?"

such circumstances poor human nature should yield

The most of them seemed cheerful and apparently in the port of Boston, was commenced on the 1st of reconciled to their situation. They exhibited, genera few intelligent looking countenances, but they seemed pensive and heart-broken, and were disinclined to meet the eye of a stranger.

A MAINE DELEGATE.

TRIP TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Route from Uniontown to Brownsville-Passage down the Mo Braddock's Grave-Arrival at Pittsburg.

In the morning we proceeded by stage from Un ontown to Brownsville, the distance of about twelve miles, where we reached the Monongahela and took the steamboat for Pittsburg. Our morning journey was one of the most delightful I ever experienced. We had a fine view of the country through which we passed, and which, for fertility of soil and picuresqueness of scenery, can hardly be surpassed. After spending an hour or two at Brownsville-a place of some business, though it may be greatly mproved in its external appearance—we commenced our passage down the Monongahela. Our boat was well fitted up, table well supplied, and the conduct of the officers and hands on board was well calculated to render our passage agreeable. As you pass down this river, you see much that is

nteresting. Hill and dale meet the eye from almost every point. We saw much fine land for agriculture. and it had the appearance of being well improved. The coal mines, on both sides of the river, we judged were extensively worked. The coal is easily ob tained from the hills-the hills here consist principally of coal-and by a simple process is placed in boats made of rough boards, in which it is conveyed down the river. The coal business furnishes employment for a large portion of the inhabitants in these

doing good to seamen while at sea, where they spend This spot excited much interest. Here the British the largest portion of their sea-going lives; and pro- and American Colonial troops under General Bradposes as one of the means to so desirable an end, (in dock were defeated; here that brave, but self-conconnection with Ships' Libraries to be paid for,) to ceited General lost his life; here Washington and supply vessels gratuitously with suitable reading mat- many other Americans who afterwards took a promiter. The following list comprises the class of Pub- nent part in our Revolution, engaged in their first lications deemed most desirable for circulation :- bloody contest; and here the first battle was fought, The BIBLE. School Books generally, including near the Ohio, in the war which arose out of the conthe elementary and those of the higher departments flicting claims of France and Great Britain to this of study in all languages, together with treatise on beautiful valley. As we gazed on this memorable Navigation, Meteorology and kindred subjects; S. place, we could but think how many brave men fell S. and Bible Class Question Books and S. S. Books there! Perhaps a short history of this battle may

ton, says, "The defeat of General Braddock, on the banks of the Monongahela, is one of the most re-Papers; together with Periodicals, Missionary Mag- markable events in American history. Great preparations had been made for the expedition under that usands of Publications as above described, which experienced officer, and there was the most sanguine have done good service in years past on shore, and anticipation, both in England and America, of its enare now lying idle, may be gathered together and tire success. Such was the confidence in the prowess sent out on a new mission of usefulness on the of Braddock's army, according to Dr. Franklin, that. ocean. Individuals having such to bestow, will while he was on his march to Fort Duquesne, a subplease send them to the Office of the Mission, No. 8 scription paper was handed about in Philadelphia to Long Wharf. The second want may be stated in raise money to celebrate his victory by bonfires and few words, it is-substance for the Missionary and illuminations, as soon as the intelligence should arhis family, that he may devote himself unreservely to rive. When, therefore, the news of his total defeat his work. The third want is, prayer on behalf of the and overthrow went abroad, the effect produced on

andria, his first head-quarters, to Wills Creek, where advice." he arrived in May. Here his army amounted to Gen. Braddock was buried in the road for the pur-

joined a division of the army. The officers and sol- Fort Necessity. diers were elated with the thought that they should We arrived in Pittsburg about six o'clock Saturday victoriously enter Fort Duquesne, a French fort, now evening, and found good accommodations with a very about fifteen miles distant. "Early on the morning kind and hospitable family. of the 9th," says the writer above quoted, "all things | More anon. were in readiness, and the whole train passed through the river, and proceeded in perfect order along the Southern margin of the Monongahela. Washington was often heard to say, during his lifetime, that the most beautiful spectacle he had ever beheld, was the
Sermon before the Divinity School at Cambridge the beautiful display of the British troops on this eventful morning. Every man was beautifully dressed in the appointment on Sunday evening, July 9. The full uniform; the soldiers were arranged in columns, discourse was on the nature of the Atonement, and and marched in exact order; the sun gleamed from was distinguished by the peculiar characteristics of their burnished arms, the river flowed tranquilly on the preacher's mind—it was original, speculative, and

little time, and then began to ford the river and remerely as an exhibition of Divine love. gain its Northern bank. As soon as they had crossed, they came upon a level plain, elevated but a few feet above the surface of the river, and extending Northward nearly half a mile from its margin. They commenced a gradual ascent at an angle of about three article about us with the startling caption "Rev. A.

army, causing extreme confusion, and striking the the imperial fool, we dubb Jackasses. whole mass with such a panic that no order could afterwards be restored. The General and the officers behaved with the utmost courage, and used every effort to rally the men, and bring them to order, but all in vain. In this state they continued nearly three intimations in the last Zion's Herald, their author as hours, huddling together in confused bodies, very ir- well.-Christian Repository, Philadelphia. regularly, shooting down their own officers and men, The last phrase of this paragraph is capable of a Virginia provincials were the only troops who seemed Herald referred to, expressing our gratification: to retain their senses, and they behaved with a bravery and resolution worthy a better fate. They adopted the Indians' mode, and fought each man for himself, behind a tree. This was prohibited by the Genobliged to our Philadelphia brother if he had copied eral, who endeavored to form his men into platoons into his report of the proceedings of the General or conference our defence against the attack of the plains of Flanders. Meantime the French and Indians, concealed in the ravines and behind trees, kept up a deadly and uncessing discharge of much thought it expedient to omit that part of the proup a deadly and unceasing discharge of musketry, ceedings. singling out their objects, taking deliberate aim, and This is certainly a new way of expressing one's producing a carnage almost unparalleled in the an- gratification. nals of modern warfare. More than half of the which had crossed the river in so proud an array only three hours before, were killed or hart, of New Jersey Conference, and Chaplain in U. wounded; the General himself had received a morS. Navy, writes to the Christian Repository as foltal wound, and many of his best officers had fallen lows: "I spent a very pleasant and profitable time

Col. Orme wrote to the Governor of Pennsylvania: situated, and are much beloved by the people. The The men were so extremely deaf to the exhortation congregation is respectable for size and intelligence, of the General and the officers, that they fired away and I am happy to add, I believe there is much of in the most irregular manner all their ammunition, real solid piety among those who make a profession provision, and baggage; nor could they be persuaded of religion. I tried to preach twice for Br. Lore on to stop till they got as far as Gist's plantation, nor the Sabbath I spent with him." there only in part, many of them proceeding as far as Col. Dunbar's party, who lay six miles on this side. The officers were actually sacrificed by their good behavior, sometimes advancing in bodies, sometimes of wire more are to be laid to complete the line from separately, hoping by such example to engage the Washington to New Orleans, that is from Boston soldiers to follow them, but to no purpose. The General had five horses shot under him, and at last received a wound through his right arm into his lungs, of which he died on the 13th inst. Secretary Shired. Col. Washington had two horses shot under world may not be expected before fifty years have him, and his clothes shot through in several places, passed! behaving the whole time with the greatest courage and resolution. Sir Peter Halket was killed on the spot. Col. Burton and Sir John St. Clair were ume from the pen of John Angell James, published wounded. In addition to these, the other field officers by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, Boston. It is a powerwounded were Lieut. Col. Gage, (afterwards so well ful plea for earnestness in religion, written in the usuknown as the commander of the British forces in al felicitous style of the author. We are glad to Boston, at the beginning of the Revolution,) Col. notice that the publishers are about to issue a "cheap Orme, Maj. Sparks, and Maj. Halket. Ten captains edition," in order to bring it within the reach of all; were killed, and five wounded; fifteen lieutenants its circulation will be incalculably useful. killed, and twenty-two wounded; the whole number of officers in the engagement was eighty-six, of whom twenty-six were killed, and thirty-seven wounded. weekly published at \$1.00 per ann., by J. S. Adams, The killed and wounded of the privates amounted to 11 Cornhill. Its articles are short, pithy, and to the seven hundred and fourteen. Of these, at least one- point. It promises to "supply later news than can be half were supposed to be killed. The bodies left on found in any other weekly paper." the field of action were stripped and scalped by the Indians. All the artillery, ammunition, provisions and baggage, everything in the train of the army, General Conference, is ready at the Book Rooms. fell into the enemy's hands, and were given up to be Not only every preacher but every member of the pillaged by the savages. Gen. Braddock's papers church should have a copy of this little manual. It were also taken, among which were his instructions will doubtless soon be on hand at Strong & Brodand correspondence with the ministry after his arrival head's, 1 Cornhill. in Virginia. The same fate befel the papers of Col. Washington, a private journal of his official correspondence during his campaign of the preceding year.'

any of his officers suspected the actual situation of Academy, says, in a private note, that "the Prospects the enemy, during the whole of the bloody contest. of the Biblical Insitute were never so flattering as at It was a fault in the General, for which no apology present. There are some noble young men there. can be offered, that he did not keep scouts and guards God bless the far-seeing spirits who started the enin advance, and on the wings of his army, who would terprise; it shall send a holy influence into the fuhave made all proper discoveries, before the whole ture." had been brought into the snare. This neglect was the primary cause of his defeat, which might have | Conversions from Popers.—Rev. Herman Norbeen avoided. Had he charged with the bayonet, ton, Secretary of the American Protestant Society, the ravines would have been cleared instantly; or states his belief "that it was quite a moderate estihad he brought his artillery to the points where the mate, that the number of conversions from Popery to ravines terminated in the valley, and scoured them true piety were, at least a thousand during the last with grape-shot, the same consequence would have year." followed. But the total insubordination of his troops would have prevented both these movements, even if he had become acquainted with the ground in the early part of the action. The disasters of this day, and document, and shows the Institution to be in a high the fate of the commander, brave and resolute as he state of prosperity. We gave particulars some weeks undoubtedly was, are to be ascribed to his contempt ago. Success to our old friend the Principal. of Indian warfare; his overweening confidence in the prowess of his veteran troops; his obstinate selfcomplacency; his disregard of prudent counsel; and A Lover of Camp Meetings will find his article Braddock landed in Virginia, on the 20th of Feb. his negligence in leaving the army exposed to a sur-

thousand men. He received large additional strength ington, whose experience and judgment, notwithin this country, both as to men, and military supplies standing his youth, claimed the highest respect for and provisions. The General proceeded from Alex- his opinions; but the General gave little heed to his

about two thousand men. Dr. Franklin, by his personal services among the Pennsylvania farmers, fur-saw the place. A board nailed to a tree, bearing the nished means for the removal of the army from this significant words "Braddock's Grave,", points the place. On the 8th of July, the General arrived near traveller to the spot where lie the bones of this unthe junction of the Youghiogeny and Monongahela fortunate commander. It is within a few rods of the Rivers. Here Col. Washington, then but a youth, present National Road, and about a mile West of

ONE OF THE DELEGATES.

DR. BUSHNELL'S DISCOURSE.

their ourmsned arms, the fiver howed them the preachers mind—it was original, speculative, and the right, and the deep forest overshadowed them elaborate. It is to be published, and we predict will with solemn grandeur on their left. Officers and men were equally inspirited with cheering hopes and rious and expiatory character of Christ's sufferings, "In this manner they marched forward till about but at the same time denies the Socinian and Arian noon, when they arrived at the second crossing place, doctrines of atonement. He believes that the intenten miles from Fort Duquesne. They halted but a tion of Christ's death was the moral influence of it,

A SLANDER.

The Methodist Protestant, of Baltimore, heads an degrees, which terminated in hills of a considerable Stevens, D. D." Now if we ever wrote any thing in height, at no great distance beyond. The road from earnest we do this declaration, viz: that next to havthe fording place to the Fort led across the plain and ing a pair of the long ears of a certain venerable aniup this ascent, and thence proceeded through an mal stuck upon our head, we should dread having the uneven country, at that time covered with woods. title of D. D. tacked on to our name. We approve of "At one o'clock the whole had crossed the river, discriminative literary titles to some extent; and adand almost at this moment a sharp firing was heard mit that even D. D. may sometimes be appropriate, esupon the advanced parties, who were now ascending pecially in the learned offices of the church, but while the hill. A heavy discharge of musketry was poured some of our institutions exercise due caution in conin upon their front, which was the first intelligence ferring it, by the overweening liberality of others the they had of the proximity of an enemy, and this was title has become a literary nuisance, almost a pedansuddenly followed by another on the right flank. tic libel on the wearer of it; and any clergyman of They were filled with great consternation, as no ene-tolerable abilities may now a-days feel quite as sure my was in sight, and firing seemed to proceed from of respect without it as with it. We hope if these rean invisible foe. They fired in their turn, however, marks are considered deprecatory of any such honor but quite at random, and obviously without effect, as to ourselves, they will not on that account be deemed the enemy kept up a discharge in quick and continued presumptuous—there is no presumption in them; for really no man can feel himself safe from the over-"The General advanced speedily to the relief of whelming generosity of American colleges, Any these detachments; but before he could reach the blockhead may wake up of a morning and find himspot which they occupied, they gave way and fell self dubbed. Suetonius scorns a Roman Emperor back upon the artillery and the other columns of the for dubbing his horse as a consul; we do worse than

and doing no perceptible harm to the enemy. The double meaning. The following is the passage in the

OUR SOUTH AMERICAN MISSION .- Rev. J. J. Lenin my ten or twelve days visit at Buenos Ayres, with "In describing the action a few days afterwards, brother and sister Lore. They are very comfortably

> MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH .- Only one hundred miles points. The fact seems hardly credible to us. IIwould the prediction of it have been received by our fathers! What new developments of the whole

THE CHURCH IN EARNEST is the title of a vol-THE TRI-MOUNT CITY is the title of a new small

The Revised Discipline, as ordered by the late

REV. R. S. Rust, Commissioner of Common "It is not probable that either Gen. Braddock or Schools in N. H., and Principal of the N. H. Conf.

The sixth Annual Catalogue of the Wesleyan Fe-

THE It will be seen by of the Association th go into effect on the Subscribers who co in accordance with until that time. Fro requisite number be o old and new subscri Those who have alr that time, will have

correspond. No person will reprice who has not pr on the old account.

THE LUTHERAN GEN

mal session. Their cler

congregations under their 000 members. Their yes emigration, and 3,000 b theological schools, and th about 150 young men pre An important circu New England by Rev. M. respecting the moral dang the country with them. to our clergymen, and we

God at heart, neglect to re sustained by the co-opera ligion will, we doubt not, lately, correcting our ren labors of Rev. J. B. Fin tic word that we were or cue " at least, and proba

ry was the reason of the a the rule, it would save us S. S. Pic Nic Exc nected with Russell St. a

Bro. Strout's article d

t will appear the next.

excursion on Friday next Cars leave the Old Colon "The Spirit of the Me series of notes for this developments have occurr

have been represented in

Christian Advocate and . Br. Dempster, who, behalf of the Methodist portance of which I shou tion among us. At any patronage extended there

We learn from the Dr. Jesse T. Peck has College, Carlisle, Pa.

THE LIVING AGE, N

Bishop Hedding—Committee fessor Des

MAIN

BR. STEVENS : - T The venerable Bishop very aged; he yet move clear voice. He is great

bers of this Conference. and when he falls may h J. Hobart was unanin third year he has served F. Allen was appointed

Stewards—D. B. Rad On Education—S. A on, C. W. Morse. Book Committee—I. On Periodicals—A. I

On Sunday Schools

D. Jones. On the Bible Cans On Slavery-M. Hill. On Finances—M. W. On Peace—H. M. Ea On Memoirs—D. Con On the Publication of

son, John Hobart. On Post Offices—F. C. C. Harmon, Esq. with stationery to be us The Conference returns Some have died dur

Thursday .- Religiou morial was presented for turn to the circuit syste John Young, Caleb ! tive; Charles Munger, Moses Palmer received

The business of the were committed to the full of faith and the Ho We have preaching a dist churches, and mor o'clock. The annual meeting was held in the afterno the following brethren e

G. F. Cox, Vice I Shaw, Treasurer; D. M. Hill, W. F. Farrit ton, Managers. Friday.-Conference John Moore, John F mitted on trial. U. R connection. D. F. Qu

spent in receiving the n amount of money raise Dr. Dempster, Professor duced to the Conference aging and soul-stirring ess him, and those ass prise which they are him a vote of thanks, v unprepared to say what the Conference, but it Conference has greatly

Saturday Morning .berning the Maine We with the Conference. a the examination of very rapidly.

go into effect on the first of January next.

correspond.

on the old account.

It will be seen by the address of the Committee

of the Association that the new arrangement is to

Subscribers who commence now will be chargep

old and new subscribers, will be \$1.50 per year.

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clock Saturday ons with a very

> mud session. Their clergy number 620. They have 1,630 public sentiment. THE LUTHERAN GENERAL SYNOD recently held its aucongregations under their charge, to which are attached 200,-000 members. Their yearly increase is estimated at 20,000 by about 150 young men preparing for the ministry.

God at heart, neglect to read it and respond to its urgent request. lision will, we doubt not, achieve a good work.

We gave a statement from the Nashville Christian Advocate

ry was the reason of the abridgement. If writers would regard the rule, it would save us the liability of marring their sense by

at 5 1.2.

have been represented in our columns.

patronage extended thereto at our last session."

lections are numerous and various. 165 Tremont Street.

MAINE CONFERENCE.

Bishon Hedding-Committees-Missionary Society-Pro-tions-Professor Dempster-Biblical Institute.

J. Hobart was unanimously elected Secretary. This is the ponderous evils.

third year he has served the Conference in this capacity. C. F. Allen was appointed Assistant Secretary. The committee on Nominations reported the following com

On Public Worship—J. H. Jenne, E. Shaw, G. F. Cox. Stewards—D. B. Randall, A. F. Barnard, E. B. Fletcher. On Education—S. Allen, C. Stone, G. Webber, C. F. Al-len, C. W. Morse.

i, C. W. Morse. Book Committee—I. Allen, J. Gerry, A. Hatch. On Periodicals—A. P. Hilman, S. Ambrose, B. Foster. On Sunday Schools—P. C. Richmond, E. H. Gammon, W.

On the Bible Canse-G. F. Cox, D. Waterhouse, J.

On Slavery-M. Hill, H. Nickerson, S. M. Emerson.
On Temperance-R. H. Stinchfield, S. B. Bracket, E. K overvance of the Sabbath-W. F. Farrington, J.

On Post Offices-F. A. Crafts. The President introduced to the Conference Brs. Cook and

Thayer, of the New England Conference.

The Conference returned bim a vote of thanks. Some have died during the year, and several have become

John Young, Caleb Mugford, and T. Hill, were made effective; Charles Munger, Win. McDonald, A. P. Hillman, and Muses Palmer received a superannuated relation.

The business of the Conference progresses very rapidily.

full of faith and the Holy Ghost." We have preaching afternoon and evening in both the Methodist churches, and morning prayer meetings commencing at 5 gions of the earth.

The annual meeting of the Conference Missionary Society the following brethren elected officers for the ensuing year:

Friday. - Conference opened by Br. C. F. Allen.

aging and soul-stirring account of that Institution. May God bless him, and those associated with him, and the noble enterprise which they are promoting. The Conference tendered him a vote of thanks, which was carried unanimously. I am unprepared to say what action will be taken upon the subject by the Conference, but it is very certain that the feeling of this Conference has greatly changed during the last two years; one brother announced that he was completely converted; this perlaps is true with reference to others.

Saturday Morning.—Religious services by Father Hutchinson. Br. Cox offered a resolution asking for information concerning the Major Washing and the solution asking for information concerning the Major Washing to the Institution, and the general appearance of the premises. This Institution, surely, should be freed from the committee in the history of the Institution; three young ladies having completed the three years course of study prescribed by the Institution, were recommended by the committee and graduated, receiving their diplomas, and it is hoped that their worthy example will be followed by many others in years to come.

The committee likewise speak in terms of commendation of the improvements in grounds about the Institution, and the general appearance of the premises. This Institution, surely, should be freed from the premise of the premise of the premise of the premise of the instruction in the history of the Institution; the laving completed the three years course of study prescribed by the Institution, were recommended by the committee and graduated, receiving their diplomas, and it is hoped that their worthy example will be followed by many others in years to come.

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ton. Br. Cox offered a resolution asking for information con-

SCENES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The following letter is from a gentleman who, as a esident of Washington, had the best opportunity of learning the facts he records :-

I have been much gratified to observe the firm and in accordance with the old terms, \$2.00 per year, dignified position of your paper, upon the subject of until that time. From that time forward, if the American Slavery. I believe your readers generally requisite number be obtained, the terms to all, both coincide with you, in this matter; and, awakening to Those who have already paid in advance beyond its importance, they look to you, and to all branches that time, will have their subscription extended to of the Christian press, for light upon it. The question of slavery has ceased to be a source of mere ab-No person will receive the paper at the reduced stract discussion. It is fast assuming the form, and price who has not previously paid all arrearage due all the vigor of a progressive movement. Many deformities that escaped censure, when slavery was little noticed, are discovered now that it is subject to searching scrutiny, and give direction and force to

Although the "guarantees of the constitution" were originally intended as a protection, not to, but emigration, and 3,000 by membership. They possess five against slavery—intended to confine it to its then extheological schools, and three colleges; in the former there are isting limits, and quench it in those limits as soon as possible; yet the existence of these guarantees leads many consciencious men to suppose that slavery is a 13- An important circular has been sent out to the clergy of matter entirely out of the range of fair moral or po-New England by Rev. Mr. Burton, City Missionary of Boston, litical action, especially adverse action. This is a specting the moral dangers of the city and the connection of Southern argument. Its force, and the respect that the country with them. It proposes very momentous inquiries to our clergymen, and we hope they will send back full answers. and laws, where these conflict with the institution of Let no one who receives his letter, and who has the cause of slavery, are fully illustrated by an incident that came under my observation a short time since; which sustained by the co-operation of the friends of morality and reaware that it has before this, found its way into

On the same day that witnessed the recapture and We gave a statement from the Nashville Christian Advocate lately, correcting our remark that "Between-the-Logs," and conveyance to the Washington jail, of the large Monancue," the Wyandotte Chiefs, were converted under the labors of Rev. J. B. Finley. We have since received authen- a young colored man, a domestic at the United tic word that we were originally correct in respect to " Monon- States Hotel, was seized upon Pennsylvania Avenue, cue "at least, and probably so in respect to "Between-the- by an officer from Alexandria, acting under authority of a pretended master at that place. The negro, who was a fine, intelligent looking fellow, expostu-Bro. Strout's article did not reach us in time for this week ; lated with the officer, declaring himself a freeman. it will appear the next. Our rule of twelve lines for an obituafrom the District, and declared his readiness to go before a justice and prove his freedom. A tumultuous crowd soon assembled, in the midst of which S. S. Pic Nic Excursion.—The Sabbath Schools connected with Russell St. and Bromfield St. churches make an officer to hold on to him at any rate.

excursion on Friday next, to a beautiful grove in Abington. By the laws of the District of Columbia, a negro Cars leave the Old Colony Depot, at 9 and 2 o'clock. Return coming into it with the consent of his master, and remaining in it one year, unregistered, becomes a freeman. This negro had been in the District, un-"The Spirit of the Methodist Press."-We have had a long der these conditions, two years, and an injunction series of notes for this department on hand for two weeks, had been issued by Judge Cranch, the highest ju but they are unavoidably pressed out again. No important dicial authority there, forbiding his removal from it. developments have occurred in the Southern Church other than These facts were made known in the crowd, and the still stronger one, that the negro had in his possession receipts for a large sum of money, which BIBLICAL INSTITUTE .- Rev. H. Mattison writes to the he had actually paid to his former master, for his Christian Advocate and Journal, from Black River Conference: freedom. These receipts, and the judicial document Br. Dempster, who, though one of us, labors beyond our being exhibited, several Northern gentleman deterbounds, is here receiving the interest due on subscriptions in mined that justice should be done. After much exportance of which I should think there was a growing conviction among us. At any rate, we continue most cordially the ence to one Justice Smith. But this man, contrary to the fact, declared he had no jurisdiction in the case. The poor negro was conveyed away to Alexandria, We learn from the Christian Advocate and Journal that from which place, without even the form of a judi-Dr. Jesse T. Perk has been elected President of Dickenson cial investigation, or the least respect to his clear College, Carlisle, Pa. The appointment was offered to Prof. and unquestionable claims to freedom, he was sold into hopeless bondage. At the present time he is wearing away his existence in the far South, perhaps THE LIVING AGE, No. 219, is a very interesting one. Its in one of those noisome, unhealthy rice plantations, which receive as a legitimate food for their pestilences, all slaves who dare aspire to freedom.

Feelings of intense indignation rise in the mind at the review of such outrages. Yet this utter disregard of all moral chligation and of the clearest pro-visions of natural and of statute law—of law framed by Southern Legislators-was evinced by the very BR. STEVENS: - The Maine Annual Conference com- ones who strive to throw around slavery the sanction menced its session this morning at 9 o'clock, at Chestnut of judicial guarantee, and who whine and wince, Street.

The venerable Bishop Hedding is our President. He opened the Conference with the usual religious exercises. Though sistences with a firm step and speaks with a sistence be spread before the public! Let healthy, whenever their institution is looked at as an evil, subclear voice. He is greatly beloved and respected by the members of this Conference. Long may be be spared to the church, law can be violated to subserve the cause of oppresand when he falls may his successor imitate his worthy exam- sion and degradation, it can also be used to prevent the growth, aye, and effect the curtailment of these A. A. S.

WILBRAHAM ACADEMY.

Report of the Examining Committee.

The present examination of this institution, in con nection with the gathering of the Alumni, had been looked forward to with great interest. Twenty-four years had passed away since the Institution was founded in its present location, and surely the present was a fitting time from which its patrons and friends might look back and see how the great and benevolent idea of its founders had worked itself out. believoient loca of its followers had worked to be Education for the people, the means of knowledge, not held at so high a price that none but an aristocracy of wealth or rank could afford to purchase, but of-On the Tract Cause—A. Alton, J. Lord, Wm. McDonald.
On Finances—M. Wright, P. Jaques, J. Colby.
On Peace—H. M. Eaton, T. Hill, C. Andrews.
On Memoirs—D. Copeland, J. Clough, Wm. McDonald.
On the Publication of the Minutes—S. P. Blake, C. C. Manage, J. Colby.
On John Hobart. purifying the other; the student not merely trained as a citizen of this world, but as a candidate for another. Such was the idea of its founders; and it may be safely said that no other institution of the This per, of the New England Conference. kind for so long a time, has afforded so good advantages at so low a price; and in no other have so good with stationery to be used by its members during the session. teachers been retained so long a time for so small a compensation. Let us see now some of the results. Reckoning in the aggregate by terms, it is ascertained that nearly sixteen thousand students have attended this Institution, and more than six thousand differ-Thursday .- Religious exercises by Br. G. F. Cox. A me- ent individuals. If we mark in this connection the morial was presented from Hallowell station, asking for a re- number of conversions that have here taken place, turn to the circuit system. It was referred to a committee of and the fact that hundreds of the alumni are now engaged in the ministry, in teaching, and in all the dif-ferent professions and callings of life, we shall see that the hopes of those who founded the Institution have not been disappointed; that the sacrifices of the fathers in the ministry in its behalf, and the labor of those who have worked its internal machinery, have Br. This in the state of the tomb yesterday. "He was a good man, and. The pliant shrub planted in 1824, and watered

The examination commenced at 2 P. M., on Monday, the 26th ult., and continued till noon on the folwas held in the afternoon at the close of religious worship, and the following brethren elected officers for the cashing year: the four grades of merit which the committee adopted, G. F. Cox, Vice President; C. F. Allen, Secretary; E. Shiw, Treasurer; D.B. Randall, A. F. Barnard, Auditors; the second, nine of which approximated very nearly the highest, twenty in the bighest, twenty in the bighest, twenty in the bighest, twenty in the bighest. the highest, five in the third, and only two in the

Friday.—Conference opened by Br. C. F. Allen.

John Moore, John Flins, John Cobb, and A. R. Lunt, admitted on trial. U. Rideout, W. Wyman, admitted into full connection. D. F. Quimby, superannuated.

E.

Friday Afternoon.—Br. G. F. Cox in the chair. Religious Friday Afternoon.—Br. G. F. Cox in the chair. Religious exercises by Br. John Hobart. The most of this session was spent in receiving the number of members in society, and the amount of money raised for the Bible and Missionary causes. Dr. Dempster, Professor at the Biblical Institute, was introduced to the Conference and the conferen duced to the Conference, and gave a very Interesting, encouraging and soul-stirring account of that Institution. May God

here be noted, as commencing a new era
fact should here be noted, as commencing a new era

nancial embarrassment. While its income for a few years past has met its current expenses, a debt of \$8,000, previously contracted in building a boarding house for young ladies, has been a source of embarrassment to the trustees. This debt should be paid at once in some way. Moreover, new buildings are now beginning to be urgently needed, an academy

edifice and boarding houses, a more extensive chemical and philosophical apparatus, and it is hoped that a plan will be effectually set on foot to secure a sufficient sum for this purpose, either by private donations or from the public purse.

The orations before the literary societies by Messrs. Burton and Smith, the poem by Mr. Studly, and also the oration before the Alumni by Annis Merrill, Esq., were able and highly interesting productions, well worthy of the sons of the Institution. The Alumni began to gather quite numerously on Monday, and continued to come, in increasing numbers till Thursday. On this day, at 10 A. M., a procession was formed in front of the gentlemen's boarding house, each class being called in order, commencing with 1824 and ending with the present students of 1848. Death had spared a small remnant of the first class; indeed, a few were there who had been students of the Institution at New Market, before its removal to its present location. These took the lead, and while others fell into the ranks at the call of the marshal, affecting remembrances were awakemed in many hearts. Some representatives of each year we had been students of each year we had served to report through the Herald. In accordance with their instructions the Committee would state,

That they have engaged the beautiful and commodious Steamer Massachusetts, Capt. Finney, to take all who may

It is hoped that the book will be prepared in good style and without delay, and a large edition published. We doubt not it will meet with a ready sale. Joseph Denison, Secretary.
Malden, July, 1848.

PLAN OF EPISCOPAL VISITATION.

1849

BISHOF INDING.—Batch River, June 20; East Genesee, August 22; Genesee, September 12.

BISHOF WAUGH.—Pittsburg, June 20; Erie, July 11;
North Ohio, August 1; North Indiana, August 29; Ohio, September 19; Western Virginia, October 3.

BISHOF MORRIS.—Baltimore, March 7; Philadelphia, March 28; New Jersey, April 18; New York, May 9; New York East, May 30; Maine, July 11; East Maine, July 25.

York East, May 30; Maine, July 11; East Maine, July 25.
BISHOP HAMLINE.—Providence, April 4; New England,
April 25; New Hampshire, May 9; Troy, May 30; Vermont,
June 20; Oneida, July 25; Michigan, September 5.
BISHOF JANES.—Wisconsin, June 27; Rock River, July
18; Iowa, August 8; Missouri, August 29; Illinois, September 19; Indiana, October 10.

BISHOP HEDDING .- New Jersey, April 17; New York, May 8; New York East, May 29.

May 8; New York East, May 29.

BISHOP WAUGH.—Baltimore, March 6; Philadelphia,
March 27; Black River, June 26; Oneida, July 24; East
Genesee, August 21; Genesee, September 11.

BISHOP MORRIS.—Providence, April 3; New England,
April 24; New Hampshire, May 8; Troy, May 29; Vermont,
June 19; Maine, July 10; East Maine, July 24; Michigan,
September 4.

September 4.

September 4.

Newburyport, July 7th, 1848. September 4.
BISHOP HAMLINE.—Wisconsin, June 26; Rock River,
July 17; Iowa, August 7; Missouri, August 28; Illinois, Sep-

BISHOP HEDEING.—Providence, April 2; New England, April 23; New Hampshire, May 7.

BISHOP WAUGH.—Wisconsin, June 25; Rock River, July 16; lowa, August 6; Missouri, August 27; Illinois, September, 17; Indiana, October 8.

BISHOP MORRIS.—Pittsburg, June 18; Erie, July 9; North Ohio, July 30; North Indiana, Aug. 20; Ohio, September 17; Western Virginia, October 8.

BISHOP HANLISE.—Baltimore, March 5; Philadelphia, March 26; New Jersey, April 16; New York, May 7; New York East, May 28; Maine, July 9; East Maine, July 23; Michigan, September 3.

BISHOP JANES.—Troy, May 28; Vermont, June 18; Black River, July 2; Oneida, July 23; East Genesee, August 20; Genesee, September, 10.

BISHOP JANES.—Baltimore, March 3; Philadelphia, March 24; New Jersey, April 7. BISHOP WAUGH.—Providence, April 14. BISHOP HEDDING.—New England, April 14.

COURSE OF STUDY

For Probationers and Travelling Deacons in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FIRST YEAR.

The Bible—Doctrines: The Existence of God. The Attributes of God, namely, Unity, Spirituality, Eternity, Omnipotence, Ubiquity, Omniscience, Immutability, Wisdom, Goodness—Mercy and Love, Holiness—Truth and Justice. The Trinity in Unity. The Diety of Christ. The Humanity of Christ. The Union of Deity and Humanity. Personality and Deity of the Holy Ghost. Depravity. Atonement. Repentance. Justification by Faith. Regeneration. Adoption. The Witness of the Spirit. Growth in Grace. Christian Perfection. Possibility of Final Apostacy. Immortality of the Soul. Resurrection of the Body. General Judgment. Rewards and Punishments.

The examination on the above to be strictly Biblical. Provided the Soul of the Spirit. Growth in Grace. Christian Perfection. Possibility of Final Apostacy. Immortality of the Soul. Resurrection of the Body. General Judgment. Rewards and Punishments.

wards and Punishments.

The examination on the above to be strictly Biblical, requiring the candidate to give the statement of the doctrine and the Scripture proofs. To prepare this he should read the Bible by course, and make a memorandum of the texts upon each of these tonics as he proceeds. course, and make a memorandum of the scale of these topics as he proceeds.

Systematic Divinity: Watson's Institutes, first part. Wesley's Plain Account of Christian Perfection.

Common English: English Grammar. Mitchell's Geogra-

Composition: Essay or Sermon.
Read Wesley's Sermons and Notes; Watson's Life of Wesley; and Watson's Apology. SECOND YEAR.

the first year.

Systematic Divinity: Watson's Institutes, second part.
Peck's Christian Perfection, new 12mo. edition. Fletcher's loitering through the streets of Rome. Besides these,

Butter's Analogy. Peck's Rule of Faith. History. Tytler's General History, &c.: Ruter's Church History. Tytler's General History. Newman's Rhetoric. Hedge's Logic. Mitchell's Ancient Geography. York on Friday evening, about 8 o'clock.

France.—On the 27th ult. as some National Guards were carching a house in the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoin, they found in a cellar 37 armed men with 167 loaded muskets and instruments for casting balls, in their possession; the men surrendered without resistance. More than 100,000 muskets have alseady been returned to the Arsenals of the State.

Review of the whole Course. Systematic Divinity: Watson's Institutes, fourth part.

Preaching: Claude's Essay on the Composition and Deliv-

indeed, a few were there who had been students of its present location. These took the lead, and while its present location. These took the lead, and while its present location. These took the lead, and while its present location. These took the lead, and while its present location. These took the lead, and while its present location. These took the lead, and while its present location. These took the lead, and while its present location. These took the lead, and while its present location. These took the lead, and while its present location. The looming was a few present, and the procession it was judged to could not number less than a thousand, besides attending visitors who had not been students of the lastitution. A grove near by had been nearly prepared and fitted up with a stand and seats. Hitherto its procession moved, and after prayer and singing, listened to the very interesting address of Mr. Merril. This production, in addition to its other merits, will be especially valued as setting forth the history of the Institution from the first, followed by cogent reasons showing why it should keep pace with the wasts and improvements of the age in its facilities for education, and urging its claim upon community for continued patronage, and especially upon those who had formerly shared its advantages.

This done, the assembly repaired a few rods to a rich dinner prepared by the present steward of the Institution. Ample time having been devoted to this repast, and all things having proceeded to listen to letters from distant Alumni who could not be present in present stand of the lands of the present present and are present and the present present present and the present present and the present present

LONG ISLAND CAMP MEETING.

Are the preachers and people getting ready for the Camp Meeting to be holden on Long Island, Me., the first week of September. The East Maine Conference holds its session so late that it will be necessary to have the arrangements com-pleted before Conference, as there will not be time for the preachers to get to their charges and then make preparations to

BISHOP HEDDING.—New Hampshire, June 21; Vermont, July 5; Maine, July 19; East Maine, August 2.
BISHOP WAUGH.—New York, June 14; East Genesee, August 16; Genesee, September 6.
BISHOP MORRIS.—Wisconsin, July 12; Rock River, August 2; Illinois, September 13; Indiana, October 4.
BISHOP HAMLINE.—Troy, June 14; Pittsburg, July 5; Erie, July 26; North Ohio, August 16; North Indiana, September 6; Ohio, September 27.
BISHOP JANES.—Black River, July 5; Oneida, July 26; Michigan, September 6.

September. The East Maine Conterence nome its serious late that it will be necessary to have the arrangements completed before Conference, as there will not be time for the pleted before Conference, as there will not be time for the preachers to get to their charges and then make preparations to attend.

It is hoped that the Committee of Arrangements will bestir themselves in season—much depends on their activity and zeal. It is expected that the whole Penobecot valley will make one grand rally this year—the place is central, and perfectly delightful—the facilities of access are cheap and abundant. Let Long Island be the great rallying point for our new Conference; and let us go, praying that the God of our fathers may revive his work once more among us.

PENOBSCOT RIVER.

BISHOP HEDDING .- Black River, June 20; East Genesee, To THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FUNDS OF THE WES-LEVAN UNIVERSITY WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

> Dear Friends :- As Treasurer of the Trustees of the Con ference, it becomes my duty to state, that agreeably to an arrangement of the New England Conference at its late session, the subscription and notes given to the funds of the Wesleyan University, (with the exception of the notes given by the preachers which are lodged with the Treasurer of the Conference

> preachers which are lodged with the Treasurer of the Confersuce,) have been transferred to Rev. Amos Binney, Presiding
> Elder on Springfield District, who has become responsible for
> them, and to whom they are to be paid.
>
> I untat be permitted to urge the importance of meeting these
> notes and subscriptions with all reasonable expedition, as it is
> very desirable that this concern be fully and speedily closed.
>
> The friends of the Institution can pay the amount of their subscriptions and interest to the stationed preachers, taking a recept therefor, and the preachers can transpit the same to Bec-

Newburyport, July 7th, 1848.

July 17; Iowa, August 7; Missouri, August 28; Illinois, September 18; Indiana, October 9.

BISHOF JANES.—Pittsburg, June 19; Erie, July 10; North Ohio, July 31; North Indiana, August 21; Ohio, September 18; Western Virginia, October 2.

1851.

A Post Office has lately been established near the Methodist Church, in the north part of Bolton, Ct., by the name of "Quarry Ville." Sessions Lamson, Esq., Postmaster. Direction to this office is Quarry Ville, Ct.; if Bolton be added, the direction will be wrong.

for admission.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION .- The Annual Meeting was held in Philadelphia, in May. The receipts were \$137,400, and the expenditures nearly the same. The Society has an outstanding debt of about \$67,000. Forty-three mis sionary colporteurs have been employed during the past year, and over 700 Sunday Schools were established by them in 1847. The donations and legacies were about \$31,000.

SELLING LIQUOR ON THE SABBATH .- The Legislature

Lakes, 26,500-Literary, Humane, and Criminal Institution 97,920-Sabbath Schools, 43,195-Colporteurs and Agents in destitute parts of our country, 2,003,387—Other Grants, 233,-058—Total in June, 2,930,260. The number of pages circulated gratuitously, since April, the opening of the year by the So

ECCLESIASTICS IN ITALY .- The kingdom of Naples alone has eighty-five prelates, with nearly one hundred thousand priests and persons of religious orders, the monks forming about one fourth of the whole! In this number the priesthood of Sicily The Bible—Sacraments: The Sacrament of Baptism—Its Nature, Design, Obligation, Subjects, and Mode. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper—Its Nature, Design, and Obligation, and Obligation, Subjects, and Mode. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper—Its Nature, Design, and Obligation, and Oblig Mode of study and examination same as upon the Bible in tional mind wonder at the profligacy, the idleness, and the dependence of the Italian peninsula, with such examples before loitering through the streets of Rome. Besides these, Appeal.

Church Government: Methodist Discipilne. Stevens' Church he has on his ecclesiastical staff twenty cardinals, four arch-Polity.*

Philosophy: Olmstead's Natural Philosophy.* Dymond's Moral Science.

Composition: Essay or Sermon.

Read Bishop Emory's Defence of our Fathers; Powell on Apostolical Succession; Dr. Emory's History of the Discipline; Wesley's Theological Works; and Burnet on the Thirty-nine Articles.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. STATE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS

ON THE CONTINENT.

seady been returned to the Arsenals of the State.

The following is the latest report of the superior officers killed and wounded in the insurrection: Gen. Negrier, killed;

Gen. Brea, assassinated; Gen. Francois and Gen. Reguaud killed ; Gen. Bougou, received a ball in the thigh-since dead,

Gen. Corte, wounded in the leg; Gen. Dam the leg-his leg has been amputated; Gen. Durivier, wounded in the foot; Gen. Foucher, wounded; Gen. La Fontaine, wounded—since dead. The number of Colonels and superior officers put hors de combat is immense.

A great number of the balls extracted from the wounds of the National Guards and the army, were composed of pieces of iron which were pierced, and a piece of copper wire intro-

In the best informed quarters the general opinion prevails that the real chief of the late insurrections was Caussidiere. It is said that things were not unknown to Louis Blanc, but that he

shrunk from any active share.

Important discoveries appear to have been made by the magistrates on the events of the insurrection; documents of the highest importance have been seized, which will show from whence proceeded the money distributed, and who were really the chiefs of the insurrection.

The rigor usually attendant on a state of siege is now con siderably relaxed, and such of the trades people of Paris as are not bankrupts have reopened their shops and bureaux. A notice has been sent to the Theatres and places of public amuse ment by the Police, that they are authorized to reopen. The

theatres, however, show no intention of responding to this.

Documents have been found implicating. Girardin in having received money from Russin, the Carlists, Orleanists, and Bons partists. Russian roubles are said to have been found in his partments. The attempts to poison soldiers and Gardes Mobiles still continue, and the men of the Guarde Mobile have been warned not to accept wine, &c. from persons with whom they are unacquainted. Many attempts, several of which have been successful, have also been made to murder sentries on their posts at night. Several straggling soldiers and offi cers have likewise been assassinated in the stress of Paris. Poisoned lint were said to have been sent to one of the hospitals where several bundred wounded soldiers were lying.

The greatest embarrassment is produced by the enormo

now exceeds 10,000. It is said that of those who have been examined already, grounds have been elicited for prosecuting 2000. It has been ascertained that at least 40,000 person either constructed barricades, fought against the defenders of order, or committed assassinations. The Provinces are represented to be in a very excited state.

Bodies of workmen are pillaging the different country house and arresting travellers on the high road. The rebels are said to be raising their hands and promenade about Lyons and Villa Franca in bands, crying "Vengeance, we will revenge the death of our brethren ! A circumstance has transpired which has created no little

surprise. M. de Lamartine is about to quit France ; the pretence is, he intends to travel in the East, and that he is to be accompanied by Madame Lamartine. His departure must be very near at hand as it is said that some of his baggage has been already despatched for Marseilles.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 17. SENATE.—Mr. Clayton explained that his remarks upon presenting the report of the Committee on Slavery in the Teritories were his own, and were not to be attributed to the

Committee.

The Naval Appropriation Bill was taken up, and all amendments striking out appropriations for Marine Hospitals were rejected.

House.—The bill extending the provisions of the pension law to revolutionary widows married before 1800, was taken up.

SENATE, Tuesday, July 18 -A report from Mr. Dix, rec nmending that the Senate should agree with the House nendments to the bill granting half pay to the widows and rphans of soldiers, was accepted.

House.—The House went into Committee on the Civil and

Diplomatic Bill, and several amendments were taken up. SENATE, Thursday, July 20 .- Mr. Clayton moved to take up the Territorial Bill to-morrow, and should press its consideration until the final vote was taken. The Senate went int executive session.

House.—Nothing of interest.

SENATE, Friday July 21 .- Mr. Dix, from the select cor

Senate, Friday July 21.—Mr. Dix, from the select committee, to whom a memorial had been referred respecting public lands, reported in favor of granting public lands for the support of indigent insane persons.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, chairman of the committee on Finance, the Naval Appropriation Bill was taken up.

After a very long debate, principally in regard to employing naval steamers in carrying the mails, (which was negatived,) a rejection of the amendment was proposed by Mr. Dix to advance \$150,000 to Bremen for line steamers. Mr. Hall moved an amendment in favor of abolishing flogging in the navy, which was negatived. After some further uninteresting proceedings the Senate was left without a quorum.

House.—The speaker announced the first thing in order to be a consideration of yesterday's motion in favor of reconsidering the vote rejecting an item in the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

The question was taken on reconsidering, and carried, and the House adjourned.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED. H. P. Hoyt—L. B. Pettengill—I. P. Rogers—W. Turkington—W. Livesey (will write you)—J. W. Case (your former letter was received and the money credited as you desired)—S. D. Brown—E. P. Ackerman—W. Griffen—R. W. Keeler—E. Scott (our mistake, we have sent the back Nos.)—J. Hale—B. M. Hall—G. F. Pool—H. H. Smith—J. Porter—J. W. Spencer.

NOTICES.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. K. Hadley, North Haverhill, N. H. Rev. J. W. Case, Quarry-ville, Ct.

EASTHAM CAMP-MEETING.

The Committee appointed by the Societies of the M. E. Church in Boston, to make arrangements for attending the Camp Meeting to be held at Eastham, commencing August 8th, would give the following notice:—

in Boston, to make arrangements for attending the Camp Meeting, to be held at Eastham, commencing August 8th, would give the following notice:—

The new, very elegant, fast and safe Steamer GOVERNOR, has been chartered by the Committee, to convey passengers to and from the camp-ground. The Governor is in every respect much the best boat ever employed by the Committee, and it is confidently expected will give great satisfaction to all who may venture in her. The Committee will have entire control of the boat, and no pains will be spared to secure the comfort and safety of the passengers. The Governor will leave the end of Eastern Steamboat Wharf, near the foot of Hanover Street, on TUESDAY, the 8th of August, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Eastham, and return on the next Tuesday, leaving Eastham about noon.

Each of the Boston societies will have its own tents, but all will board in common, under the supervision of the Committee. Arrangements have been made to board our friends from the neighboring towns. Tents will be provided expressly for the accommodation of strangers.

Passage to and from the ground, and board while there, \$3.50. Passage without board, \$1 each way. Children under 12 years of age, half price. For Tickets or further information, apply to Milton Daggett, No 1 Suffolk Place; F. M. Dyer, No. 12 U. S. Hotel; Brown & Dyer, No. 39 Commercial Street; Norton Newcomb, No. 118 Hanover Street; C. H. Peirce, No. 3 Cornhill; p. & G. Martin, No. 85 Hanover Street; C. H. Peirce, No. 3 Cornhill, or J. H. Collins, No. 26 Bromfield Street.

Campanies out of the city, desiring passage by the steamer, will

85 Hanover Street; C. H. Peirce, No. 3 Cornhill, or J. H. Collins, No. 26 Bromfield Street.

Campanies out of the city, desiring passage by the steamer, will make application to either of the above-named persons. Tickets may also be obtained of Strong & Brodhead, No. 1, and Charles Waite, No. 54 Cornhill.

It is particularly desired by the Committee, that all baggage be distinctly marked with the names of the owners, and the town or tent to which they belong. The Committee have no connection with any hoat but the Governor.

N. B. Our friends are reminded that they must bring their own bedding with them. The Committee furnish tents and straw, but not bedding.

MILTON DAGGETT, for the Committee.

MILTON DAGGETT, for the Committee. Boston, July 22, 1848.

A Camp Meeting for the Providence and Sandwich Districts will be held at the usual place on Martha's Vineyard, to commence on Tuesday, August 8th. We would affectionately request the preach-ers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church within the bounds of the Providence District, and also of the Sandwich, so far

as practicable, to be present at this meeting. In the name of th Lord of Hosts, let there be a general representation from this part of THOMAS ELT, Wm. T. Harlow. CAMP MEETING FOR SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT.

This meeting will be held at South Hampton, in the same grow where the meeting of last gear was held, commencing August 21. The meeting of the District Stewards will be called on Thursday 24th A general and punctual attendance at these meetings is most respectfully solicited. A. Binney, P. Elder. CAMP MEETINGS-EAST MAINE.

There will probably be two Camp Meetings on the border of the Thomaston District—one at Arrowsic, the third Monday in September, the other on Long Island, near Belfast, the last of August or first of September. Relative to both, all necessary information will be seasonably given. Let all concerned think and talk about them, and get ready. Work promptly and efficiently.

Camden, Me., July 20th, 1848.

LONG ISLAND CAMP MEETING, PENOBSCOT RIVER. Agreeably to the vote of last year, there will be a Camp Meeting on Long Island, at the mouth of the Penobacot River, to commence on Monday, the 4th of September next. The meeting will be held in a beautiful Grove situated about four miles from the head of the Island, and two miles below where the meeting was held last year. The landing on the west side of the Island is at what is called bodge's Cove, and on the east side, Sabaday Harbor. Both of the landing places are contiguous to the meeting, as the Island is quite narrow at the points named. A cordial invitation is extended to Preachers and friends to come on with their tents prepared to labor for God, and remain to the close of the meeting.

Da. John Cuaris,

Committee of Arrangements.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

The Fall Term will commence Aug. 3d, and continue 16 weeks Students wishing to board themselves will find ample accommodations. Gentlemen or ladies from the same families or neighborhoods, can easily make arrangements to board themselves at little trouble and expense.

Kent's Hill, July 3d, 1848.

WILBRAHAM ACADEMY.

The fall term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, August 9th, and continue fourteen weeks.

The Preacher's Meeting for Boston and the Vicinity will be held or the present, at the North Rusself Street Church.
July 24th. Wm. Rica, Secretary.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMINARY, EAST GREEN-WICH, R. I.

The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Thursust 17th, and continue eleven weeks. The following ar August 17th, and continue eleven weeks. The following are the Teachers, viz.:
Rev. Robert Allyn, A. M., Principal, and Teacher of Moral Science and Belles Lettres.
Isanc T. Goodnow, A. M., Teacher of Mathematics and Nataral

cience.
Franklin O. Blair, A. B., Teacher of Languages.
Mr. G. C. Easton, Teacher of English branches and Pennis
Miss A. Caroline Warren, Preceptress and Teacher of D.

and French.
Miss Mary A. Sparks, Teacher of Music.
Ракотов Виниктт, Secretary.
Providence, July 20, 1848.

NEWBURY SEMINARY.

NEWBURY SEMINARY.

The Fall Term will commence August 24th, and continue twelve weeks. At the head of the Board of Instruction are Mr. Joseph E. King, Principal, and Miss P. M. Dyar, Preceptress. They will be assisted by the usual number of experienced and competent teachers. Unusual facilities will be afforded for practice in Irrawing and Painting, and for the study of the French language. Early in the term a class will be formed of those designing to teach, who, from time to time will be addressed by experienced gentlemen interested in the Teacher's mission. Board, washing, fuel and furnished rooms may be had for \$1.50 per week, at the Seminary Boarding House. Convenient and pleasant rooms may be secured by those who prefer to board themselves.

PRENTIS KYLGHY.

Sec. of Board of Trustoes.

Newbury, July 18th, 1848.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS

BOSTON DISTRICT-SECOND QUARTER. Eastham Camp Meeting, Aug. Roxbury,
Boston, Canton St.,
Quincy Point,
Dorchester,
Boston, Church St.,
"D St., 19

Dedham, Walpole,

SANDWICH DISTRICT-SECOND QUARTER. Continued West Bridgewater, North West Bridgewater, Aug. Stoughton, Mansfield, North Bridgewater, West Sandwich, Falmouth, Nantucket, Fair St., "Centre St., Chilmark, Edgartown, Holmes Hole North Shore Cotuit Port, Hyannis, South Yard Chatham, Harwich, Orleans, Wellfleet, South Truro, Truro, Provincetown, Eastham, Yarmouth Port,

MARRIAGES.

In Bradford, Mass., June 13, by Rev. Bryan Morse, Mr. Stephen B. Danforth, to Miss Lucy Ann Chase. June 8th, Mr. Albion M. Merrill, to Miss Charlotte M. Hopkinson, all of Bradford. In New Bedford, 21st ult., by A. D. Hatch, Esq., Mr. Samuel Gibbs, to Miss Mary Jane Spotsford, all of that city. In Seabrook, N. H., July 13th, by Rev. Isaac W. Huntley, Ms Jacob Eaton, to Miss Belinda Fowler, both of Seabrook.

DEATHS.

In this city, 17th inst., Mrs. Frances C. Allen, wife of Henry Al-

len, 55 years. Very suddenly, 22d inst., Mr. Jesse Crane, formerly of Temple,

Me. In North Malden, Sunday evening, July 23, William Emerson, 88, a revolutionary pensioner.

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J. Bromley, Methodist.
D. E. Ford.
J. Cumming, Presbyterian.
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A. Fletcher, Presbyterian.
D. Moore, Episcopal.
B. W. Noel, 48
Bishop of London, Episcopal.
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F. J Jobson, Methodist.
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he Principal. will find his article

RESPONSE TO "AN OLD MAN'S SOLILOQUY."

BY AN ITINEBANT. And is it true, that one of seventy-two Can seem to doubt his being old ? At the Age demanded me, and in eight more has Proved his right, and taken full possession. As sentinels, " worn out," we linger on the walls, And wishfully survey the progress of the war; Zion imploringly looks up in prayer and tears; Her fees profunely boast, and challenge to the fight. We see the means of our defence prepared, But seem to fear th' aggressive enterprise. " Has many gone? and has the promise failed? Has God forgotten ?"-but bush our doubts, And lay the charge to our "infirmities," And rouse up Memory, to rehearse the years Of his right hand-of glorious grace triumphant The inspiration fires our palsied brain, As brilliant fancy runnintes the past. Tulk they of dotage far behind the times, Of rare improvements to annoy the foe ? In retrospect we sing of slings and stones, Of proud Goliah's fallen, of willing captives Prostrate suppliants at mercy's shrine, And hope again to hear the thunders of his power, And Zion's captives sing aloud for joy, But tremble for the Ark if striplings In " Saul's armor " meet the foe. But cheer, my brother, the buttle is the Lord's; The Ark is safe, while from between the cherubit A mighty voice directs the marshall'd troops. We trust in Him who gave his word and oath

SONGS.

For the Alumni Gathering at Wilbraham, June 29, 1848

BY MRS. E. E. MARCY.

Welcome to our festive board. Brothers welcome bome; Kindred hearts are waiting you,

For our support. It has thus far sustained,

And still we feel its power. It cannot fail

In quietness and rest shall be our strength,

Wheels of weary life stand still.

* Puni. 77 : 7-19.

Till our discharge is seul'd, and these wrecked

From the battle field of life, Brothers welcome home; From its din and toil and strife,

Brothers welcome home; With your laurels nobly won,

To the banquet come. Cherished mem'ries haunt the spot, Brothers welcome home; Cull the bright "Forget-me-not,"

To the banquet come Where the fair Acacia* grows, Rear the Olivet and the Rose.

To the banquet come. Brightly link the golden chain, Brothers welcome home; Join ye heart and hand again,

† Peace. ‡ Affection

Ho! from the fair and sunny South. The realm of wealth and love : Far to the North, where sternly move The men of high resolve: Where hourse Atlantic's surges shake New England's rock-bound shore; Or where the broad savanuas yield Their harvest's golden store

Ho! gathered far and wide we come, A firm and gallant band, Of dauntless soul and purpose strong, United heart and hand We quit the dusty, beaten track, Ambition, strife and power, Right joyfully returning back To Academus' bower.

Fair Science's mystic store; Or, by the midnight lamp grew pale O'er oriental lure: To twine the rosy wreath of love, Where first its blossoms grew; And strike again the cordial hand, Of Friendship firm and true.

PARENTS.

HINTS TO PARENTS, ETC. BY REV. J. D. BRIDGE.

In the estimation of very many in these days of railroads and magnetic telegraphs-of rapid thinking, invention and execution-of astonishing development and marvellous display-the maxims of philosophy and the precepts of the Bible are old and threadbare; so stale, indeed, that romance-seekers and the gormandizers of polite literature cannot endure their plainness and simplicity, or submit to what is called the rigidity of their discipline. We would gladly reclaim such erring mortals, especially fathers and mothers; but most likely they must bide their time and finish their course. Domestic habits, and literary habits of this kind are generally like intemperate habits-hard to cure. Not that the thing is impossible, but exceedingly difficult; not hopeless, to be sure, but attended with immense discouragement. Hence we must aim quite as much at prevention as cure,perhaps more. What we say, then, in this article is directed especially to young parents— those who are rearing up around them a circle of candidates for immortality. Let us speak a word to you on a subject which, it may be, you have not properly considered,-the moral and religious education of your children. Do not be alarmed. We are not going to write a homily, preceptive and didactic, on a sapless, withered subject, but we wish to throw out a few thoughts fresh and warm from the heart, instinct with the life of truth, and animate with the fire of reality and importance.

First of all, dedicate your children to God. Do so at their birth; do so in your closet, and at the family altar; do so every day. Then govern your children, and do it early; and while they are yet young, very young, take them to the house of God, and learn their young feet to frequent the courts of Jehovah's holiness as constantly as your own. This is a thought we would emphasize. Take young children to church, and train them up under the shadow of the Almighty. On the Sabbath, certainly, let them, like Samuel, live in the sanctuary. This ought to be done; it can be done; and more, as we hope for the salvation of coming generations, it must be done.

Of course, to succeed in this great duty will require patient and persevering labor. The child must be previously instructed. Its mind must be informed, its judgment enlightened, its imagination excited, and by some means, and all means if necessary, it must be made to understand the nature, obligation, and glorious results of divine worship! The enlightened Christian mother, and the devout Christian father will not lack for expedients to inspire in the child or children God has given them, an early love and reverence for the house of God. They will not only "point to heaven, but lead the way." Children soon learn how much their no proof to the contrary, friend Charles. Thy parents fear God and love the Savior. They subjects were the aggressors. When thy sub-

ary. Looks, words, actions, arrangements of business, obviation of difficulties, and a resolute annihilation of all unreasonable excuses, declare distinctly where is the parent's heart in reference to religion and its duties. And children understand this language; aye, the little crea-tures are deeply skilled in all these modes of expression and developments of thought and sentiment. Then live right before them; pray for and with them; lead them to the Re er's temple; teach them to reverence that holy place in all its associations and services, and with God's blessing on your endeavors, they will not only delight in the psalmody of the earthly tabernacle, but seek a meetness for the society and songs of the "general assembly and church of the first-born." And what an object is this for the parent to gain! A child religiously trained, early converted, devoted through life, and finally housed in heaven! Or it may be a large circle of them, and then so much the better! The triumph will be greater, the song o salvation sweeter, and heaven more precious.

There is certainly no sight on earth to compare with that of a Christian Family. Everything is symmetrical and happy at home. There God is honored, and there the purest morality shines. See that same family bowing reverently in the church! Not scattered over the church, the parents in the pew and the children in the gallery, or somewhere else; but all in the appropriate place, breathing praise and prayer to Him who has ordained the blessed relations of time and eternity.

Assuredly, this is a scene which the inhabiters of the unseen world may contemplate with rapturous delight, and hope ere long to welcome that family to their own sweet rest.

CASTING DOWN OF THRONES.

BY ALBERT BARNES, D. D. The "casting down of thrones" is, and is to be, connected with freedom in the true sense-the freedom of all, and with the introduction of a period when " the Ancient of Days," the great God alone, shall rule over men. So far as the demolition of royal hereditary power goes to emancipate one man, it goes to emancipate all; so far as it raises one to the dignity of a freeman, it, in principle, raises all; so far as i opens to the view of any man the right to civil and religious liberty, it opens that view to all. The principle is one whose progress cannot long be arrested toward universal emancipation. Our principles of liberty strangely stopped before we reached this result, and millions are still held in bondage; France, seventy years after the proclamation of our independence, and taking our principle as her guide, leaped at once to a conclusion which we should have reached that if one man is free, all are; that if one class of men are entitled to liberty, all are; that if it is wrong for kings to tyrannize over men, it is wrong for any man to do it; that if men are not to be slaves beneath a throne, they are not to be slaves in a republic; and that, as they who stand around a throne when it falls, are free. so all men, so far as they are concerned, are free also. The conclusion is inevitable: and to this, sooner or later, all men must come. I liberty is our right, it is the right of others; it was not right that we should be fettered and manacled, having done no wrong, it is not right that others should be. If kings are guilty wrong in depriving men of freedom, then all other men are guilty of wrong in doing the same thing; and if they are right who seek their own freedom, they cannot be right in witholding is from others. Curran saw this in the immorta declaration, that the " mement any one touched the soil of England, that moment he was free. and his shackles fell." Mansfield saw it when, from the highest seat of judicial power, he declared this to be British law; and it is strange that the world-that the great advocates of liberty-that the great defenders of the Gospel -that the great upholders of the democratic principle - have not always and everywhere proclaimed it. But it will be proclaimed. Slavery cannot always exist in a republic. There is such a singular incongruity between the declaration in the instrument which proclaims our freedom, "that all men are created equal-that they are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" and the doctrine and the fact that millions are held in servitude; there is such an incongruity in reading and proclaiming this throughout the land, and dwelling upon this as a "self-evident truth." and in the same breath proclaiming that there are now as many millions in our own country as first gave utterance to this truth who are not, and ought not, to be free; there is so much of an impossibility in maintaining the democrat ic principle, and still defending the institution of perpetual bondage; and there is such a fell and chilling difficulty in expressing congratulation to a foreign people because they are all free, while we enslave millions in our bosom. that the eyes will yet be open upon inconsistencies and absurdities so glaring, and the world vill begin to ask, whether we mean to teach that liberty is the right of man as such, or only our own right; whether we mean to rejoice that it is extended to others, or only that it is ours.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN CHARLES IL AND

But the world does not go backward on this

point. They that rejoice with France; they

that exult with the hope that Europe will be

emancipated; they that express sympathy with

the elevation of man when thrones are prostrat-

emancipate every human being from oppression

and bondage. And to that the world is coming and God speed the day.

ed, are holding up a sentiment that will yet

WILLIAM PENN, IN 1681. When William Penn was about to sail from England to Pennsylvania, he went to take leave of the king, and the following conversation occurred :- "Well, friend William," said Charles, I have sold you a noble province in North America, but still I suppose you have no thoughts of going thither yourself." "Yes I have," plied William, "and am just come to bid thee farewell." "What, venture yourself amongst the savages of North America! Why, man, what security have you, that you will not be in their war-kettle in two hours after setting foot on their shores?" "The best security in the world," replied Penn. "I doubt that, friend William; I have no idea of any security against those cannibals, but in a regiment of good soldiers, with their muskets and bayonets. And mind, I tell you beforehand, that with all my good will for you and your family, to whom I am under great obligation, I will not send a single soldier with you." "I want none of thy soldiers," answered William, "I depend on something better than thy soldiers." The king wished to know what that was. "Why, I depend on themselves-on their moral sense-and on that grace of God which bringeth salvation, and which hath appeared unto all men." fear, friend William, that that grace has never appeared to the Indians of North America." Why not to them as well as to all others? "If it had appeared to them," said the king, "they would hardly have treated my subjects so barbarously as they have done." "That is

are quick to perceive whether father and mother value the place of prayer, and what kind of estimate they put upon the holy sanctutures in the world. Every day they would sancture they put upon the holy sanctures in the world. should have been driven to desperation by such add a new proof to the truth of his doctrines. injustice, and that, burning with revenge, they should have committed some excesses." "Well, up the plan, nor lost all hopes of accomplishing away from them.' you get their lands?" "I mean to buy their who will pay him a large tribute, and thereby lands of them!" "Buy their lands of them! make a mighty lord of him." why man you have already bought them of me." to get thy good will, not that I thought thou people that Christ and his prophets were imposhast any right to their lands." "Zounds, man! ters." no right to their lands!" "No, friend Charles, The truth of the circumstances attending Juthee, and having weapons more destructive than should never be built." thine, were to destroy many of thy subjects, and to drive the rest away, wouldst thou not think it horribly cruel?" The king assenting to this with strong marks of conviction, William proceeded-" well then, friend Charles, how can I. who call myself a Christian, do what I should abhor even in heathens? No, I will not do it. even of the Indians themselves. By so doing I lived in small cabins two who were brothers-in shall imitate God himself in his justice and mer- law, and depended on their expertness as hunt

TERRORISTS, SOCIALISTS AND COMMUN-ISTS.

America."-Weems' Life of William Penn.

In a late Parisian journal we notice an interesting article by Alexander Dumas, well known for his abundant contributions to the popular who had become perfect in the science of huntliterature of France, in which he pleads earnest- ing, as fleet almost as the wind, and as alert as ly for the nation, for the family, and for the the tiger, yet withal was one of the most docile right of holding property.

all that makes it glorious." "What do the Socialists assail ?- The family,

love for which makes the good citizen." right of holding property, respect for which maintain a running fight, whether he or the bear makes the honest man. pursued.

Some of the errors and absurdities of each of The evening being dry and warm they had these three classes of agitators he exhibits in a no luck, and concluded to watch a deer-lick. style of uncommon severity. "Oh ye Social- The sun was throwing his dying rays on the tops ists!" he exclaims, " who wish to abolish the of the lofty forest, when the rumbling of the dis existence of families! your fathers must have tant thunder was heard, and a black cloud reardied before your birth; your mothers must ed its head. Some provision must be made t have perished when you were born; your chil- meet the emergency; one went to peal some dren must have been strangled before they were bark for a shelter, and the other to kindle a fire brought forth. Perhaps you are good republi- and collect some wood, and just as the night cans; but certainly you are bad men."

people duly lay to heart the great truth that, be- but finally the bear repelled him back to us. hind the agitated scenes of earth there is a holy We placed ourselves for battle, when both of and Almighty Being, whose eyes are in every our gun locks were heard to cry "klick, klick. place, beholding the evil and the good.

mas has uttered sound and salutary principles. he has written chiefly for their amusement. save their vital interests from imminent peril.

And yet we cannot resist the conviction that France needs another kind of teachers. She my fire for an emergency; the animal held by needs the Gospel in its purity and power; the Gospel addressed worthily to the understanding our position, and at the next flash the rifle reand to the hearts of the people; the Gospel exemplified in the lives of professed Christians, and made effectual by the energies of the Holy tomahawk in hand, but when we got within a Spirit.-Reflector and Watchman.

PLE OF JERUSALEM.

Among the many excellent remarks which relative to the inspired prophecies, I do not recollect to have seen any allusion to what has often struck me as one very strong corroboration of a female, and had cubs, so we bore our prize or their truth. I mean the attempts which have our backs, and passed on to the bottom of a plishment. The modern state of the Jews is an fine cubs two or three months old; one we killintend more particularly to urge at present, as we made captives of the latter. Tom grew to an illustration of my remarks, is the plan con- be a fine fellow, and would wrestle or take a ceived by Julian, and revived by D'Alembert box with any one, but it would not do to handle and Voltaire, to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem. I shall give the account of this transaction in the words of the Abbe Barruel.

him roughly, or he would return the compliment "It is well known what strength the Christian religion draws from the fulfilling of the himself and family. His backwood's wife, his prophecies, and particularly from those of Daniel, and of Christ himself, on the fate of th order to give the lie to Christ and to the prophet Daniel, had sought to rebuild the temple. It is also known, that flames bursting forth from the carth of discount of the carth of t the earth, at divers times, and devouring the workmen, had obliged him to desist from the undertaking. D'Alembert was not ignorant of this act of the divine vengeance having been certified by a multitude of eye-witnesses. He had undoubtedly seen it recorded in Ammianus Maring to Voltaire, 'You probably know that at this time there is in Berlin a Jew, who, except- "Ye Governor was in ye house and her Mai-

"That word was not said by the former disthese poor people the fondest and kindest creatures in the world. Every day they would son to Voltaire:—'I have no doubt that we watch for them to come ashore, and hasten to should have succeeded in our negotiation for the meet them, and feast them on their best fish, rebuilding of the temple of the Jews, if your and venison, and corn, which was all that they former disciple had not been afraid of losing had. In return for this hospitality of the sava- some of his Jewish worthies, who could have ges, as we call them, thy subjects, termed Chris- carried away thirty or forty millions of money tians, seized their country and rich hunting with them. Thus, in spite of all inclination to grounds, for farms for themselves! Now is it to give the lie to the God of the Christians, even be wondered at that these much injured people the sordid interest of the conspirators was to

then, friend William, I hope you will not com- it. Seeing that D'Alembert had succeeded with plain when they come to treat you in the same Frederic, he endeavored to prevail with the manner." "I am not afraid of it, said Penn. Empress of Russia. He writes to her, 'If your "Aye, how will you avoid it? You mean to majesty is in regular correspondence with Ali get their hunting grounds, too, I suppose?" Bey, I implore your protection with him; I Yes, but not by driving these poor people have a little favor to ask of him; it is to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem, and to recall the Jews,

"Voltaire, when nearly eighty, still persisted Yes! and at a dear rate too, but I did it only in this plan, by which he was to prove to the

no right at all. What right hast thou to their lian's attempt has been often called in question lands?" "Why, the right of discovery; the but I think that no person can deliberately right which the Pope and all Christian kings weigh the strong arguments of Bishop Warburhave agreed to give one another." "The right of discovery! a strange kind of right indeed. mitting both that the attempt was made, and Now, suppose, friend Charles, some canoe loads that it was defeated in the manner prescribed of these Indians, crossing the sea, and discover- by Ammianus Marcellinus. Voltaire's plan ing thy island of Great Britain, were to claim it seems to have been half in jest; though had the as their own, and set it up for sale over thy head, what would thou think of it?" "Why—be doubted but that he would have pressed it in why—why—why—why," replied Charles, "I carnest. So much for the intention both of the must confess, I should think it a piece of great ancient and modern Julian; as for the project impudence in them." "Well then, how canst itself, it would have proved nothing but the imthou, a Christian and a Christian Prince piety of the devisers, had it been put into executoo, do that which thou so utterly condemnest tion; for, as the Abbe Gregoir, in speaking on in these people whom thou callest savages? this very subject, justly remarks, "The prophe-Yes, friend Charles; and suppose again that cies foretold that there should not remain one these Indians, on thy refusal to give up thy stone upon another, which has been strictly fulisland of Great Britain, were to make war on filled; but they nowhere relate that the edifice

A SCENE IN BACKWOODS ADVENTURES

FORTY-SIX YEARS SINCE. Remote from settlements of any note, and or But I will buy the right of the proper owners, the farthest verge of population at that time. cy, and thereby insure his blessing on my colo- ecs for provisions for their families. On one of ny, if I should ever live to plant one in North those balmy evenings in May when nature was rising from her bed of death and putting forth her renewed glory, these friends took their trusty rifles and went to the almost untrodden forest, in quest of something to replenish their tables. In company was their oldest, most experienced and trusty dog, who from the days of his youth had been trained for the woods, and of his race. He was always ready for any emer-"What," he asks, " are the Terrorists assail- g ney, but most delighted in combat with a bear ing at the present moment?-The nation, and in this matter he had suffered, for in his earlier life like other youngsters, he thought he knew more than his master; and several times, b taking too vigorous a hold, came off severel "And what do the Communists assail?-The wounded, but afterwards he had learned to

was closing around, they were aroused by the He finishes by saying, in reference to those barking of "Bull' over the ridge. While we whom he has been opposing: "Happily, behind were preparing for the night he went to reconthese men who are leading astray some ill-ad- noitre, and came across a large bear. The vised disciples, there is the veritable people, the temptation was too strong-he immediately people of Paris, elevated and strong, the people made the attack, and wounded the animal so who have some property, more or less, and do severely that it took to a tree; then he sent not like that the possession of it be called a robbery. Happily, behind the people of Paris did not hesitate a moment. Both picking up there is France, which will not accept these our rifles and tomahawks set off at full speed strange sophisms, these incredible paradoxes, and soon, on reaching the top of the ridge, we even if Paris accept them. Happily, behind saw the animal clinging on the side of a tree. We pushed forward, but by some means it learn-Thrice happy, indeed, it will be for France ed our intention, let go, and came down with a and for all the nations, when the rulers and the crash on the ground. Bull flew at it strongly, At this the bear wheeled and made all speed to In the affairs of men, there are times when be off; we followed on, hallooing, to encourage it is seen and felt, even by the most inconsider- Bull. It was now so dark that we could not ate, that mere human skill and power are una- see our hands before us; still the lightning vailing. We rejoice that, on this occasion, Du- flashed and the thunder roared. At length we heard Bull again notifying us that he had put Myriads of the French have admired him, when Bruin up a tree; we rushed forward through the woods and over the logs until we arrived at May they regard him now, when he writes to the place, and by the flashes of lightning we could see the bear. My companion having the heaviest ball was to shoot first, and I to reserve the side of a tree. When it lightened we took sounded through the forest. Down came the bear, raging and howling. We both rushed up iew feet the creature took another tree. My companion loaded his gun with three of my small bullets, and aimed again-down it came VOLTAIRE'S PLAN TO REBUILD THE TEM- a sain; then I shot it, and all was silent, except tart we could hear Bull tugging at it. I took my tomahawk in one hand, and felt for the bear with the other, until I got hold of its foot, and have at different times appeared in your pages, found it quite dead. The rain poured in a torrent, but we endured it until the storm was over; next morning we found that our prey was been made, but in vain, to defeat their accom- small creek, and soon Bull reached us out three invincible argument on this subject; but what I ed; it was more vicious than the other two;

with increase. So ended this bear hunt. I give

this as a sort of specimen of the original man-

ner of the backwoodsman in procuring food for

RELIC OF OLDEN TIMES.

The Springfield Gazette publishes a copy of letter written 134 years ago, by the Rev. Lawundoubtedly seen it recorded in Ammianus Mar-cellinus—an author of unquestionable authority, for he was the friend of Julian, and, like him, a Pagan. But this did not hinder him from writ-ing to Voltaire. You probably know that at

ing Mahomet's Paradise, is in the meantime esty's commissioner of ye customs, and they set gone to wait on your former disciple, in the together in a high seat by ye pulpit stairs. Ye name of the Sultan Mustapha. Writing to that country the other day, I mentioned, that if the king (of Prussia) would but say the word, it would be a fine opportunity to have the temple of Jerusalem rebuilt.'

Governor appears very devoit and attentive, alcovernor alco

es with gold buckles at ye knees, and white silk | should expect twenty guineas for a single "tune" bear's beat and Venison, the last of which was ing a Science, &c. a fine buck shot in ye woods near by. Ye Bear was kill'd in Lynn Woods, near Reading. After ye blessing was craved by Mr. Garrish of Wrentham, word came that the buck was shot on ye Lord's day, by Pequot, an Indian, who came to Mr. Epes with a lye in his mouth, like Ananias of old; ye council thereupon refused to eat ye Venison, but it was afterwards agreed that Pe-

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.

lofty tone of Christian feeling and action. Let a little longer." And here, after all, is the hope of the country—
the hope of the age. If I could but see the the afternoon. young men of this generation, as a body, baptized with the spirit of true Christianity, and acting habitually under a high sense of obligations of the private instructions which Bonaparte gave me, one was very curious: "During the night," said he, "enter my chamber as seltion, I should confidently expect to see the dom as possible. Do not awake me when you clouds that darken our horison soon pass away. have any good news to communicate, with that And I should then give myself no concern about there is no hurry; but when you bring me bad the prevalence of one political party or another; news, rouse me instantly, for then there is not a for if I could be sure that the mass were acting moment to be lost." under the influence of Christian feeling, and that tion, and Bonaparte found his advantage in it .an enlightened and active conscience was in the Bourrienne's Memoirs of Napoleon. politics of the nation, I should have no fear that the mistakes incident to human weakness, would ever greatly mar our public prosperity. Oh if I could feel sure that the young men before methe young men of the nation at large-would be valiant for the truth and the right-I would tol, who lived a century ago, was remarkable defy all the miserable plotting demagogues of for his liberality to the poor, and equally distinthe land to ruin my country. I would say to guished for his success in commerce. The provall evil men, whether in high or low places idence of God, seemed to smile, in a peculiar whether they make part of the constituted au- manner, on the concerns of one who made so thorities of the nation, or of the very refuse and good a use of his affluence. It has been said dregs of the mob-I would say to them-if it that he has never insured, nor ever lost a ship. must be so, do your best to ruin us, and the nation will live in spite of you. Your mission of voyage home, struck on a rock, and immediately evil will not last always. You cannot always sprang a leak, by which so much water was ad utter bitter words, or perform desperate acts; mitted as to threaten speedy destruction. Means for ere long your voice will be hushed, and your were instantly adopted to save the vessel, but arms folded in death. I pity you, but I fear all seemed ineffectual, as the water rose rapidly you not-for these young men, full of faith in In a short time, however, the leak stopped God, and of zeal in his service, are preparing to undo the wretched labors of your life. Could I reached Bristol in safety. On examining her but feel an assurance that this would be so, I bottom, a fish, said to be a dolphin, was found would go abroad and proclaim it everywhere; I fast wedged in the fracture made by the rock would entreat every man who loves his country thanksgivings for such a gracious interposition. Oh, it is a glorious vision to dwell upon-Young men of this nation, it is for you to decide whether the vision shall go out in darkness, or brighten into a glorious accomplishment.

Dr. Sprague.

SLAVERY-PROPERTY IN MAN

Tell me not of rights; talk not of the property of the planter in his slaves. I deny the daring genius of Columbus pierced the night of of this bread shall live forever "-and the hymn, ages, and opened to one world the source of power, wealth and knowledge, to another all unutterable woes, such as it is at this day; it is The evening previous to her death, on being of man; and by that law, unchangeable and eternal, while men despise fraud, and loathe rapine, and abhor blood, they shall reject, with ndignation, the wild and guilty fantasy that man can hold property in man." - Lord Brougham.

THE CUP OF COLD WATER. A young English woman was sent to France haps on the walls; and you know that when a greatly endears her memory to surviving friends soldier comes to take his place. One of these soldiers, as the young ladies passed him, besought them to have the charity to bring him a little water, adding that he was very ill, and that it would be as much as his life was worth, to go and fetch it himself. The ladies walked on, much offended at the man for presuming to speak to them, all but the young English woman, whose compassion was moved, and who, leaving her party, procured some water and brought it to the soldier. He begged her to tell him her name and place of abode; and this she did. When she rejoined her companions. some blamed and others ridiculed her attention to a common soldier; but they soon had reason to lament that they had not been equally compassionate, for the grateful slodier contrived or the night of the massacre, to save this young English woman, while all the other inhabitants of the house she dwelt in, were killed.

TALENT ALWAYS WORTH A PRICE.

than truly qualified and competent teachers. publishing, are paid to the New England Mains, Now Trampwhat they give in return, but because of the great outlay of time and money necessary to prepare for their profession. Some teachers have spent a dozen years in preparation, and have spent a dozen years in preparation, and made.

made.

3. All Communications designed for publication, should bave laid out many thousand dollars: a capital of time and money sufficient to have made them rich, in merchandize, or at any mechanical art.

Letters on business should be addressed to the Agent at Boston, and be post paid, unless containing \$10.00, or Few persons can estimate the value of things. Few persons can estimate the value of things, where results are produced with ease, and in a moment. They must see the labor performed.

They must see the labor performed. Most can readily believe that a railroad, a canal, or a ship, is worth all the money asked for it; but they cannot understand why a painting, or a statue, should be held at many thousand dola statue, should be held at many thousand dollars. Nor can they but be amazed that Paganini Frinted by F. RAND - Press of G. O. RAND & CO.

stockings. There was a disturbance in ye galleries, where it was filled with divers negroes, hearted and sensible farmer, once called at the mulattoes and Indians, and a negro call'd Pomp office of a celebrated Chief Justice in the South, Shorter, belonging to Mr. Gardner, was called and asked him a very important question, that forth and put in ye broad aisle, where he was could be answered in an instant, categoricallyreproved with great carefulness and solemnity. yes, or no. "No," was promptly returned. He was then put in ye Deacon's seat, between The farmer was well satisfied. The decision two Deacons in view of ye whole congregation, was worth to him many thousand dollars. And but ye sexton was ordered by Mr. Prescott to now the client, about to retire, asked the law take him out, because of his levity and strange ontortion of countenance, (giving grave scan-lars," replied he. "Ten dollars!" ejaculated dal to ye grave Deacons,) and put him in the the astonished farmer, "ten dollars! for saying, lobby under ye stairs; some children and a mu- no!"—" Do you see these rows of books, my lobby under ye stairs; some children and a mulatto Woman were reprimanded for laughing at Pomp Shorter. When ye services at ye house spent many years in reading them, and studying were ended, ye council and other dignitaries their contents, to answer No." "Right! right were entertained at ye house of Mr. Epes, on ye responded the honest farmer, "right! I cheerhill near by, and we had a bountiful table, with fully pay the ten dollars."—B. R. Hall's Teach

BONAPARTE'S HABITS. His partiality for the bath he mistook for a

necessity. He would usually remain in for about two hours, during which time I used to read to him extracts from the journals and pamphlets quot should receive forty stripes save one, for lying and profaning ye Lord's day, restore Mr. of the day, for he was anxious to hear and know all that was going on. While in the bath, he lying and profaning ye Lolu's day, the temperature; so that I was sometimes enthe temperature; so that I was sometimes enthe temperature; so that I was sometimes enthe temperature. then, and that a blessing had been craved on ye meat, ye council all partook of it but Mr. Shep-hard whose considerable of the see to read, and was obliged to open the door. hard, whose conscience was tender on ye point Bonaparte was exceedingly temperate, and adverse to all excess. His flatterers, probably under the idea that sleep is incompatible with greatness, having evinced an equal disregard of truth in speaking of his night watching, Bonaparte made others watch, but he himself slept Be not satisfied with a mere Christian profes- and slept well. His orders were, that I should sion. Be not satisfied with that measure of call him every morning at seven. I was, therereligious character that shall save you from the fore, the first to enter his chamber; but very discipline of the church, or even secure your sal- frequently, when I awoke him, he would turn vation so as by fire. Rise up to a vigorous and himself and say, "Ah! Bourrienne, let me sleep When there was no pressing no one mark your daily conduct without per- business, I did not disturb him again till eight ceiving that it is an ever-brightening light. o'clock. He in general slept seven hours out of

This was a wise regula-

VESSEL SAVED BY A DOLPHIN.

Mr. Colstone, an eminent merchant of Briswithout any apparent cause, and the vessel when she struck; which had prevented any water from entering during the remainder of the voyage. As a memorial of this singular event, the figure of a dolphin is corved on the staves which are carried in procession, on public occasions, by the children who are educated at charity schools founded by Mr. Colstone.

BIOGRAPHICAL

Mrs. JANE YATES, wife of Capt. Alexander right; I acknowledge not the property. The Yates, and daughter of Samuel and Lydia Fulprinciples, the feelings, of our common nature, ler, died in Bristol, Me., May 27th, aged 32 rise in the rebellion against it. Be the appeal years. She was converted fourteen years since. made to the understanding or to the heart, the As a Christian wife and mother she was an exsentence is the same that rejects it. In vain ample worthy of imitation. Two days previous you tell me of the law that sanctions such a to her death she gave her parting blessing, laim. There is a law above all the enactments wished to have her children baptized as soon of human codes—the same throughout the world, after decease as convenient, selected a text for a the same in all time; such as it was before the funeral sermon, John 6: 58-" He that eateth

> " Blest be the tie that binds Our hearts in Christian love.

the law written by the finger of God on the heart asked by her husband if she expected to live through the night, she replied "Yee, but to-morrow night I shall rest with my Savior." And thus we have another witness of the profit of religion in the hour of death.

Bristol, Me. July 15.

Mrs. MARY F. HALL, wife of Mr. William Hall, and eldest daughter of Mr. Chas: Barnes, to be educated in a Huguenot school in Paris. died in Lawrence, June 29th, aged 22 years. A few evenings before the fatal massacre of St. Sister Hall has been for several years, and was Bartholomew's Day, she and some of her young at the time of her death, a worthy member of companions were taking a walk in some part of the M. E. Church. Her amiable and affectionthe town where there were sentinels placed, per- ate disposition, united with a consistent piety, young soldier is on guard, he must not leave his Her illness was short, and her death unexpected; post until he is relieved—that is, until another but she was not surprised or found unprepared -she died in peace, and rests from her labors. L. D. BARROWS.

Lawrence, July 13th.

AMANDA WEYMOUTH, consort of Rev. W. Weymouth, and daughter of Ephraim Stevens, of Newbury, Vt., died at Amesbury, June 24th, aged 33 years. She was converted to God and joined the M. E. Church about twelve years since. Her last sickness was short and distressing, but she left an undoubted evidence of her acceptance with God. A large circle of friends deeply mourn her sudden and early departure, but " all is well."

ISAAC W. HUNTLEY. Seabrook, N. H., July 4th.

TERMS OF THE HERALD AND JOURNAL.

The Association of brethren who undertake the risk and care of publishing this Paper, do so solely for the benefit of our Church and the cause of Christ, without receiving No men are more justly entitled to fair prices any fee or reward whatever for their services.

writers.

We wish agents to be particular to write the names of

Seeds of disease are pl In constitutions stron Our labor, rest, and for All help disease alon

Vol. XIX. & A. STI

For the Herald

HUMAN

How noble, mean, fair.

Its ever varying forms

Life's fount is fed by t

Life through unnumbered If one be check'd, w

But when we sunder or

Its strength is gone,

Till all grow weak a

While hidden rusts p

Or go to premature dec

Part one, and then the

Yet fails if one he d

Of good, ill, peace, a

The earth, the atmosph We draw, of life, the By a mysterious provid The soul's intense and To life's destruction

Prompting to such o'er As bring untimely en Wealth, leisure, pleasur And make us sick o With withering power Our strength for man

Ye, who the richest gi Of providential love, Take heed how you th And faithful stewards Live not for self-for

And, like your Master, The worth of life you And prize it as you

And spend your time,

In freely doing good.

And seek for joys re

ST. SIMONIANISM.

Meanwhile, if Saint-Sir mission, it was certainly e setting about it. Alre

year, he had surely entere

should be resuming his o

ingly, in 1812, precisely a

umstances were most

which, according to

the world his first publica of "Letters from an Inh T his Contemporaries." of these letters was the se who, like himself, belonge distinguished from "Open," he said, "a si tomb of Newton; subscri each whatever sum he ple scriber name three math chanical philosophers, the siologists, three literary three musicians, &c. every year, and divide the three mathematicians philosophers, the three c siologists, the three liter ers, the three musicians, most votes; and, by thi will enjoy a recompense and of you." In these it will be perceived, fo conception which they any practical recommen ned, Saint-Simon firs liar distinction between poral orders which per hilosophy. "The spir of the savans : the tem of the men of property the individuals called to of leaders, in the hands

ary to the governing which they receive." which they receive." of the Saint-Simonian After the "Letters work of Saint-Simon v the Scientific Labors written in the form of famous question addr 'Give me an account since 1789; tell me what are the means to vancement." In this cises the existing sta the intellectual anarch the course by which he der may be evolved. The Restoration, fa

whole to Frenchmen of

increase of prosperity Simon. About this ti there began to gather men of general views most of them then m spirit and influence w and, as it has proved, was M. Olinde Rodri Jewish extraction. T destined to a still gre Thierry, and M. Aug change of his ideas w discourse, seems to h greatly in the task of shaping it for practic too, were no ordinary labors, each accordin It was in conjunction Simon prepared his quence, which appear The Re-organization a the necessity and Peoples of Europe i serving to each its o Saint-Simon, and A

Paris, 1814." It was, however, Simon first gave for pamphlet, or rather se conceptions industrial classes in intellectual origina this striking brock

" Let us suppose her fifty best mech best chemists, her fifty best mathema her fifty best paint